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For the National Era THE OLD SONG.

BY MARY IRVING. A simple song—a nameless song. Sweet, tremulous, and slow! It blossomed on a human lip,

That lip has crumbled back to dust; And conturies worn asunder, With stony clasp, the chords that woka

cannot know the minstrel's life-

I cannot know the name
The hurrying ages reckoned not
Upon their roll of fame. Yet tell me not that long ag

The nameloss ceased to be Death never won a human heart, This soul, embodied in the thrill

Goes waking on a thousand lips The acho of its own! It tells its own and story in

That sweet and broken lay A soul that in Life's labyrinth A soul that lived-a soul that loved-

A soul that watched and wept

Then folded up its weary wings Lay down in peace—and slep Far better thus a nameless throb Cast on the shoreless sea Of human hearts, to circle on

Than heartless trump hung idly on The brazen tower of Fame;

Sounding down deafened centuri The clamor of a name. Better to sing a cradle-hymn,

Oh! sing that tearful song again But soft-and sad-and slow Sweet as the spirit sighed it forth Two hundred years ago!

FOR THE NATIONAL ERA. SHERWOOD FOREST,

WAGER BY BATTLE. A Tale of Saxon Slavery in the Twelfth Century

BY HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. CHAP. VIII-Concluded.

A sister of her lost mother, abbess of St A sister of her lost incluer, aboves of the Hilda, a woman of unusual intellect, and judgment, character, and feelings, in no degree inferior to her talents, had taken charge of her

The monasteries and priories of those days were not the sullen gaols of the soul, the hives of drones, or the schools of ignorance and bit ter sectarian persecution, which they have be-come in these latter days, nor there were their

dungeon cell.

The abbey lands were ever the best tilled; the abbey tenants ever the happiest, the best clad, the richest, and the freest of the peasanty of England. The monks, those of Saxon race especially, were the country curates of the gry, who medicined the sick, who consoled the gry, who mentened the sick, who consoler the sad at heart, who supported the widows and the fatherless, who supported the oppressed and smoothed the passage through the dark portals to the dying Christian. There were no poor eys bestowed unstinted and ungrudging chari-on all who claimed it. The abbot on his softpaced palfrey or the prioress on her well-train-ed jennet, as they made their progresses through the green fields and humble hamlets of their pendants, were hailed ever-with deferential y and affectionate reverence; and the serf, no would lout sullenly before the haughty brow of his military chief, and scowl savagely with hand on the dudgeon hilt after he had rid len, would run a mile to remove a fallen trunk den, would run a mile to remove a latter trunk from the path of the jolly prior, or three, to guide the jennet of the mild-eyed lady abbess through the difficult ford, or over the bad bit of the road, and think himself richly paid by a In such a tranquil tenor had been passed the

early years of the beautiful young Guendolen; and while she learned every accomplishment of

the day—for in those days the nunneries were the schools of all that was delicate and refined and gentle, the schools of the softer arts, especially of music and illumination, as were the monasteries the shrines which alone kept alive the fire of science and nursed the lamp of letters, undying through those dark and dreary ages—she learned also to be humble-minded, no ess than holy-hearted, to be compassionate and kind and sentient of others' sorrows; she and kind and sentient of others' sorrows; abe learned, above all things, that meckness and makedenty, and a gentle bearing toward the lowing and makedenty, and a gentle bearing toward the lowing to the choicest or sameulas to a maiden of the lolitest birth.

Herself a Norman of the purest Norman of the state of the local content of the local c med, above all things, that meekness and desty, and a gentle bearing toward the lowli-"The message, the message, Magnerie, is all parties on the Parties of this deciding years in a hermitage siteant in the place of the place of the Parties of the P

An! dearest lady, our Holy Mother send that your spirit never may be so sore as to take no heed of the body's aching, nor your heart so broken as to know not whether your limbs were torn asunder."

"An! dearest lady, our Holy Mother send that your spirit never may be so sore as to take no heed of the body's aching, nor your heart so broken as to know not whether your limbs were torn asunder." How, then, could she look upon the race from which he sprang as inferior—as low and degraded by the hand of nature—when not the sagest statesman, the most royal prince, the proudest chevalier, the gentlest troubadour, could vie with him in one point of intellect or of refinement—with him, the Saxon priest, son nimself, as he himself had told her, of a Saxon

These were the antecedents, this the charac ter of the beautiful girl, who, on the morning following her adventure in the forest, lay, supported by a pile of cushions, on one of the ported by a pile of cushions, on one of the broad couches in the lady's bower of Waltheofstow, inhaling the fresh perfumed breath of the western air, as it swept in, over the shrubs and flowers in the bartizan, through the window of the turret chamber. She was beautiful as ever, but very pale, and still suffering, as it would seem, from the effects of her fall and the inju-ries she had received in the struggle with the terrible wild beast: for, whenever she attempted to

One or two waiting-maids of Norman race attended by the side of her couch, one of them cooling her brow with a fan of peacock's feathers, the other sprinkling perfumes through the chamber, and now and again striving to amuse her by reading aloud from a ponderous illumi-nated tome, larger than a modern cyclopædia, the interminable adventures and sufferings of that true love, whose "course never did run smooth," and feats of knightly prowess, recorded in one of the interminable romances of the time. But to none of these did the Lady Guendolen

restless at their inability. Three times since her awakening, though the hour was still early, she had inquired for Sir Yvo, and had sent to desire his presence. The first time, her messenger brought her back word that he had not yet arisen; the second, that he was breakfasting, but now, in the knight's hall with Sir Philip, and the Sieurs of Maltravers, de Vesey, and Mauleverer, who had ridden over to Waltheofstow to fly their hawks, and that he would be with her ere long; and the third, that the good knight must have forgotten, for that he had taken horse and ridden away with the rest of

the company into the meadows by the banks of brimfull Idle, to enjoy the "Mystery of Rivers," as it was the fashion to term the sport of fal-conry, in the high-flown language of the chase. For a moment her pale face flushed, her eye conry, in the high-flown language of the chase.

For a moment her pale face flushed, her eye
flashed, and she bit her lip, and drummed impatiently with her little fingers on the velvet
pillows which supported her aching head; then,
smiling at her own momentary ill-humor, she
bade her girl Marguerite go seek the Saxon
maiden, Edith, if she were in the castle, and if

maiden, Edith, if she were in the castle, and if not, to see that a message should be sent down for her to the serfs' quarter.

With many a toss of her pretty head, and many a wayward feminine expression of annoyance, which from ruder lips would probably have taken the shape of an imprecation, the injured lady betook herself, through winding passages and stairways in the thickness of the wall, to the pages' waiting-chamber on the next floor below. Then tripping, with a demure look, into the square, vaulted room, in which were lounging three gaily-dressed, longhaired boys, one twanging a guitar in the emhaired boys, one twanging a guitar in the em-brasure of the window, and the other two play-ing at talles on a board covered with a scarlet

ly, for the temper of the mistress is sure to be reflected in that of the maid, losing nothing by the transmission, "what! are you loitering there, with that old tuneless gittern, when the Lady Guendolen has been calling for you this hour past?"

"And how, in the name of St. Hubert," re-

"And how, in the name of St. Hubert," replied the boy, who had rather been out with the falconers on the breezy leas, than mewed in the hall to await a lady's pleasure—"how, in the name of St. Hubert! should I know that the Lady Guendolen had called for me, when no one has been near this old den since Sir Yvo rode forth on brown Roncesval, with Diamond on his fist. And as for my gittern being tuneless, I've heard you tell a different tale, pretty Mistress Marguerite. But let us have

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1854, by ALICE CARRY, in the Clerk's Office of the District Cour for the Southern District of New York.]

FOR THE NATIONAL ERA. HOLLY-WOOD. BY ALICE CARRY. CHAP. IX-Continued.

I saw him making his way through crowd—saw him wipe his eyes—and saw the old work-horses turn and look, when he drew

on the alert—there was no one to look to, no one to care for me in the world. And how wide and strange the world seemed! Gladly for he thrust the hat almost beneath my eyes—

and hear familiar sounds—the lowing of the cattle, the watch-dog's bark.

I could not keep my thoughts from him—he seemed more desolate than I, more unequal to the hard task of self-dependence. I sat alone on the deck, and gazed back, and back, till the last steeple faded away, and a blue and hazy cloud stood between me and the great hills upon which I had gazed so often. Strange eyes rested carelessly upon me for a moment, and the next as interestedly on the fisher boy by the shore, or the lifeless tree, perhaps.

I don't like to recall that unhappy journey—

at length, "Hev you ever seen that name?" I same to accompany me. I was well provided with maids and money, and means of passing the autumn agreeably; and with a heart more alive than it had been for years, inasmuch as it had an object in view, I set out.

Hetty and my house and my good housekeeper were left behind, but all my thoughts flew before me. I had not for months heard from my father, and I could not keep down an uneasy and apprehensive feeling that I would not suffer to take shape.

The incidents of the journey were unimportant, and often I contrasted the ease and which I had gazed so often. Strange eyes rested carelessly upon me for a moment, and the next as interestedly on the fisher boy by the shore, or the lifeless tree, perhaps.

I don't like to recall that unhappy journey—

the other.
What became of them I know not. The were sent ashore in the yawl; and I watched them climb with their bundles up the wet sandbank. Thick woods stretched all along the shore; and they stood, seeming at a loss which way to turn, the last I saw of them.

I met with no accident, but I was in constant

fear. I could go through the world now, feeling less terror than that little journey occasioned me then.

At the foot of the Cumberland mountains 1

in me. After some commonplace talk, he inquired my place of destination, my birth-place; and, on learning that I was alone, bound for a strange city, and without friends, or even a settled purpose in my own mind, he manifested a concern amounting almost to paternal regard
"You are going to a place full of dangers

"You are going to a place full of dangers and temptations," he said, "and I am afraid, my child, you have not considered the step you are taking; excuse me, but I cannot help wishing you were in your father's house."

This questioning and caution were not impertinent, but the result of the kindliest solicitude. He was a good man, a Christian. During the day we were together, he entertained me with many interesting passages from his life. He had been for years a missionary in one of the Southern islands, and many things quite new to me he related of the people among whom he to me he related of the people among whom he had lived. That day, set in the darkness as it

was, is very bright.

It was nightfall when we reached the suburbs of a strange city, and at the station he was met by a pretty, pale-faced boy, and they went away together. I looked after them, and felt that a broad a walcone availed him servery here. together. I looked after them, and felt that a home and a welcome awaited him somewhere, and wished I could go with him. The sense

his Uncle Abner's some to tanning, but that he had more recently learned to be a carpenter, and that he then carried with him a nice chest of tools. I affected great interest in the scenery, to free myself from his intrusive loquacity, with him, I knew that my presence would be but it all failed of the desired effect—he felt

should take a notion to each other.

I showed him as plainly as I could that there near, as though they missed me. The boat turned about, and when I came in view of the shore, I could not single my father from the multitude.

The tears dried on my cheeks—there was no time for weening now. I felt much a recovery The tears dried on my cheeks—there was no time for weeping now. I felt such a responsibility as I had never felt till then: I must be

being interpreted, meant complimented, I sup-pose. He had written one or two pieces of

hearing from me. He further honored me by saying he would not vally the judgment of most

saying he would not vally the judgment of most persons, and I at the time attributed the value he placed in my judgment to the notion he had taken to me; and at this distance of time, and with my maturer judgment, I still think I was correct. He evidently wished to stand well in my regard, for he informed me the clothes he were were not his best, that his Sunday things were in his cheer of tools but that it was not were in his chest of tools, but that it was not worth while for a feller to spile all he had for the sake of a little show; and that no sensible woman would like him the less for being caremade the acquaintance of a white-haired old woman would like him the less for being care-man, who appeared to feel the kindliest interest ful of his things—an opinion in which I hearti-

would go there himself. I think he was considerably exercised as to the propriety of such expenditure, for, after what seemed deliberation, he informed me that he thought he would to he informed me that he thought he would try to he informed me that he thought he would try to I felt like an unbidden guest, or as I fancy change his things, and then, if I had no objections, call on me to my house. I said it would give me pleasure to meet him again; but from the hour of our parting at the station I have not had the happiness of renewing the casual acquaintance. I saw him, however, from the window of my hotel, the day following my arrival in this Babel. He was evidently in his Sunday things the fields.

rival in this Babel. He was evidently in his Sunday things, and stood, with his hands in his pockets, looking intently at the upper windows.
Whether his courage failed, or whether he pros-

hood.

What this great city seemed to me, it is imof desolation and responsibility came back, and there settled a deeper night on my heart than desert would I have been so much alone. I looking cheerful and well; but I could not see

trumps. He was one, in fact, of those gifted brings who could discere a success with goal in the state of the country and the country and the state of the country and the country and the state of the country and the sta would instil into it some of the poison of my own life; and if it should be that he writhed,

I would smile, and say how gladly I would help him if I could. And even though I should not see or speak Just so himself sometimes, he said, as if he would rather be talked to than to talk. It appeared to him that we were a good deal dispositioned alike, and that stranger things had happened than that two folks meeting so by chance should take a notion to each other. stabled it through and through, to justice. I asked nothing more, I said; and was it not right, that some of the torments inflicted upon me should recoil back upon himself? I never made such study of costume as I nade in preparation for that—what shall I

call it?—expedition will perhaps do. I had stood before audiences of thousands of our fashionable people, careless of my dress and the arrangement of my hair; but then the de-ciding of the hue of a riband was the matter trunks and boxes as I had, were never till then seen to accompany me. I was well provided

aslant from the high western hills to the roofs of the houses, as I once more set foot on the good ground of Ohio. I saw many things strange and new, for change had been at work with other things as well as with me. Places that I left green with grass, and shady with trees, were covered with bricks and mortar, and new roads and avenues, streets of which I had never heard, avenues, streets of which I had nover heard, intersected each other; I scarcely knew how to find what I had thought would be perfectly familiar. I was desirous, and yet afraid, to go forward. Every group I scrutinized, and every solitary man, thinking I perhaps should see on this things—an opinion in which I heartily concurred.

On inquiring whether I had a hotel in view,
I said yes, and named the one; upon which he
said, if it was not for the dernation big price, he
would go there himself. I think he was considerably exercised as to the preparative of such

pervade all nature. The air, the fading leaves, the rustling cornstalks, and the brown stubble fields, all forcibly reminded me of the day of my triumph and defeat in the past time. I directed the coachman to drive slowly, that I might see what changes had taken place; but that was not so much my real object, as the hesitancy for which I could not account. I hair was pushed simply back, for it was to meet my father that I was dressed, and I well knew he would have little regard for my apparel. I tried to fancy him in the field at work, or on

desolation and responsibility came back, and there settled a deeper night on my heart than over the world.

Our route that night lay between Baltimore and Philadelphia. The conductor, a truly policy of any assistance or service I might require. I made some inquiries as to the usual imme of reaching Philadelphia, the probability of detention there, and the like. While converse in the world of the world of

speech, a part of which we transfer to our col-

"And, my friends, I would be false to my convictions, false to the proprieties of this place false to the occasion, and false to the hour, if I did not say that there is another element of in-dividual character, without which, free speech and free thought itself, are worse than useless; and that is that inward consciousness, that self-re liance, that energy, by which a man determined in the recesses of his own heart, and the convic-tions of his own understanding, what is right. I mean, (and I may speak treason, I may speak heresy, but speak it I will,) I mean the suprem-acy of conscience over Kings and Govern-ments. [Loud cheers.] That man has but a poor appreciation of what he owes to himself and what he owes to society, and of the great forces which it his duty to bring to the regene ration of the community of which he is member, who has not first, in the strength of his own manhood, broken every outward yoke, of serious inquiry.

I was ready at last, and such an array of runks and boxes as I had, were never till then seen to accompany me. I was well provided emergency; and in the eloquent language of another, 'when God and duty call, he is ready to be a martyr.' [Cheers.] And it seems to me that this is a day when the importance of indi-vidual character needs to be holden up before thls community; for, my friends, individual ex

cellence is national strength.

[The orator was here interrupted by the en trance of the American and other flags, which were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

"I was saying, my friends," continued Mr. Hale, "that individual excellence was national strength. He, then, that cultivates pure affecportant, and often I contrasted the ease and ment, character, and feelings, in no degree inferior to her talents, had taken charge of her orphan niece immediately after the mother's death, and had brought her up, a flower literal-juntounched by the sun as by the storms of piety and purity and peace; in some cases the only refuge from the violence and savage lasts of those rugged days; never then the abode, at least in England, of morose bigotry or feree fanaticism, but the home of quiet contemplation, of meek virtue, and peaceful cheer-ther agreement of the properties of the reference for one of the plain in the size of the reference for one of the plain in the series at the days consumed in my mind, and many of the verse, and some of the plain kind, he said, then the colledt in my mind, and many of the verse, and some of the plain kind, he said, then, that cultivates pure affections, cherishes high purposes of action, and of weariness only, but of discontent, and, person, the strength. He, that cultivates pure affections, cherishes high purposes of action, and of the work of the which I went home with the mise and fiscally the said, then, that cultivates pure affections, cherishes high purposes of action, and of weariness only, but of discontent, and, person, the days and insight I control the said there were no important incidents; but had more spells to practice, and could afford to him down the he hour time. I took no note of. I have a vivid impressed upon in the viction of the possible of the sake of the world, in the series and there were no important incidents; but though his aptitude was for verse; and of the ease of the fightened, wakeful, anxious, and uneasy.

I remember two little orphan girls, of ten and tenure to practice, and could afford to him down the held there were no important incidents; but had more spells to practice, and could afford to him down the very on the volude of warries and there were no important incidents; but had more spell to give him a lesson or two, he find m sequently chanced, I have a vivid impression.

The birds were hushing themselves in the leaves of the trees along the shore of the bright-leaves of the bright-leaves of the trees along the shore o del demolished.
"To the eye, all that ever existed of Athens

was gone—her armies scattered, her walls de-molished, her city laid low, and her unfortunate citizens driven wanderers over the face of the earth; but still Athens was not overcome—and why? Because every one of her sacred sons carried in his own breast, with invincible courage, the inflexible purpose and determined resolution that she should yet live, and the heart of every citizen was a citadel in which the strength of the Republic existed; and so it will time. [Cheers.] And national strength consists not in walled towers, in fortified places, or in navies, or in armies, but it exists in the courage, the virtue, the resolution, and the fixed purpose, of her children. [Cheers.]

"Am I then asked to-night, Is there a future

for Poland? Is there a future for Hungary I answer, there is a future for Poland—there i a future for Hungary, and there is a future for every nation that has the faith to say it, and the energy to command it. [Cheers.] But, my the energy to command it. [Cheers.] But, my friends, the author of our holy religion, when he announced to John that the Kingdom of God within you declared the great, eternal, and all-pervading truth, I say to the exiled sons, of Poland, and of Hungary, if Poland or Hungary lives, she lives within you, [cheers,] and the regeneration that is in store for them must come from their sons, or from nowhere. [Re newed cheers.] But, my friends, the past is not lost—not lost. In the Apocalyptic vision of the Apostle John upon the Island of Patmos when he looked with unclouded gaze upon the Throne of Eternity, he beheld before the Throne of God golden vials full of odor, and that odor was the praise of all Saints, not one of which was lost; and all treasured up in golden vials was lost; and all treasured up in golden vials before the Throne, stands to-day, every prayer of piety. But, my friends, if the prayers of piety—if the lifting of the heart—if the falling of a tear—nay, if a sigh, are all preserved, how much more are the generous deeds, the nobler sacrifices, the manly purposes, the generous efforts, of bloody martyrdom? Shall they be lost? [Loud cheers.] No, they are all safe before the Throne, guarded in the eternal storehouse of the Providence of God, where they will remain until poured out to bless and re-

will remain until poured out to bless and re-generate the earth. [Cheers.] No, my friends, there is nothing lost—all is safe.

"It is a law of physical creation, that matter "It is a law of physical creation, that matter is never destroyed. The remotest particle goes its accustomed rounds, and finds again its place in some new combination, to answer the beneficent purposes and wisdom of the Almighty Creator; and if his economy in the physical world is such that every mote that floats in the sunbeam, every particle of matter, however minute, is all treasured up and safely kept, to answer some future use in the great purposes of God, think you that the blood of patriotism, and the sacrifices of true and noble men, will be dissipated and wasted, and thrown away?

and the sacrifices of true and noble men, will be dissipated, and wasted, and thrown away? Aye? No! but they, too, shall return to produce their effects. [Cheers.]

"In conclusion, let me give you one single exhortation. You will recollect the following incident of modern history. When Napoleon was leading the armies of France over the destance of Event to Advance you the give of France over the destance over the

have gone, are looking down upon the men of this generation, and inciting us by all the mem ories of the past, and all the hopes of the future to be true and faithful to the duties which de volve upon us in the day when we shall be called upon to act our part upon the great the ater of life." [Loud cheers.]

SENATOR ATCHISON LABORING TO GET UP A CRUSADE FOR SLAVERY.

We find in the Weston (Mo.) Argus, (an Atchson paper,) the report of a speech delivere by Senator Atchison, at Liberty, (Mo.,) Nov-6th, 1854. We republish all that portion which relates to the slave-colonization of Kansas. The President of the United States Senate, it will be seen, is trying to get up a crusade for Slavery, to organize bands of Missourians to go into Kansas, and vote that it shall be Slave Territory, and in a convenient way he does not hes itate to incite to the visitation of Lynch Law upon Abolitionists. We are sure the speech will arouse the indignation of every right-mind-

"But upon this subject, he said, he had dwelt longer than it deserved. He would now pass to another—the settlement of Kansas, its destiny, and the effect it was to have upon the State

"The organic law of the Territory vests in the people who reside in it the power to form all their municipal regulations. They can either admit or exclude Slavery; and this is the only question that materially and directly affects our iterests.

nterests.

"That upon this subject it would be unne-essary for him to say one word, if things had seen left to their ordinary and natural course. Men heretofore migrated and settled new Territories upon this continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, following the parallels of latitude, and carrying with them their habits, customs, and institutions. But now new laws are to govern. New lines, new habits, customs, and institutions, are to be substituted; and that too, by the force of money and organization. "The North is to be turned to the South, and all the Territories of the United States to be Abolitionized; colonies are to be planted in all positions where Slavery and slave institutions can best be assailed; and Kansas is now a favorite position, from whence they can assail Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. Men are being sent from Massachusetts and elsewhere, for the avowed purpose of excluding slaveholders om Kansas, and, as a matter of course, to se ice, steal, and protect fugitive slaves. The first thing, however, they have to do is, to throw into Kansas a majority of votes, to control the ballot-boxes. This is the policy of the Aboli-

ionists. These means are used by them. Their toonsis. These means are used by them. Their money, and all other influences they can bring to bear, are to be exerted for this purpose.

"Gen A. said his mission here to-day was, if possible, to awaken the people of this county to the danger ahead, and to suggest the means to avoid it. The people of Kansas, in their first elections, would decide the question whether or not the slaveholder was to be excluded, and it depended upon a majority of the votes cast at the polls. Now, if a set of fanatics and dema-gogues a thousand miles off could afford to advance their money and exert every nerve to abolitionize the Territory and exclude the slaveholder, when they have not the least personal interest, what is your duty? When you reside

within one day's journey of the Territory, and who will vote in favor of your institutions. presided so long and so faithfully was forever Should each county in the State of Missouri severed! In rugged health previously, this only do its duty, the question will be decided quietly and peaceably at the ballot-box. If we are defeated, then Missouri and the other Southern States will have shown the modern that the shown the modern shown the s are defeated, then Missouri and the other Southern States will have shown themselves recreated to their interests, and will deserve their fate. The Abolitionists will have nothing to gain or lose. It is an abstraction with them. We have much to lose and much to gain.

"Said he, if you burn my barn I sustain a great loss, but you gain nothing. So it is with the colonization societies and the dupes they send here to abolitionize Kansas.

great loss, but you gain nothing. So it is with the colonization societies and the dupes they send here to abolitionize Kansas. "If these Abolitionists steal all your negroes, they gain nothing; the negroes are injured, yo

are ruined—so much greater is the motive f are ruined—so much greater is the motive for activity on your part.
"Fellow-citizens, we should not be apathetic when so much is involved. We should be up and doing. He was for meeting organization

and doing. He was for meeting organization with organization. He was for meeting those philanthropic knaves peaceably at the ballotbox, and out-voting them.

"If we cannot do this, it is an omen that the institution of Slavery is to fall in this and the other Southern States; but it would fall, after

much strife, civil war, and bloodshed "If Abolitionism, under its present auspices, is established in Kansas, there will be constant strife and bloodshed between Kansas and Missouri. Negro stealing will be a principle and a vocation. It will be the policy of philanthropic knaves, until they force the slaveholder to abandon Missouri; nor will it be long until it is done. You cannot watch your stables, to prevent thieves from stealing your horses and mules; neither can you watch your negro quar-

mules; neither can you watch your negro quarters, to prevent your neighbors from seducing away and stealing your negroes.

"If Kansas is abolitionized, all men who love peace and quiet will leave us, and all emigration to Missouri from the slave States will cease. We will go either to the North or to the South. For himself, he could gather together his household goods, and depart as soon as the most active among us. "He had neither wife nor child to impede his flight. In a hybrid state we cannot live: we cannot be in a brid state we cannot live; we cannot be in a constant quarrel, in a constant state of suspicion of our neighbors. The feeling is enterpicion of our neighbors. The teeling is enter-tained by a large portion of mankind every-where. Yet, he said, he was willing, notwith-standing his pacific views, to hang negro thieves; he would not punish those who merely entertained abstract opinions; but negro thieves, and persons who stirred up insubordination and insurrection among our slaves, he believed it right to punish; and they could not be punished too severely. He would not punish a man who believed that rape, murder, or larceny, was abstractly right, yet he would punish the man who committed either.

"He said that there were a few men who

"He said that there were a few men who entertained those opinions in the western part of the State of Missouri, and who no doubt practiced upon them; and that when full evidence was obtained, justice should be done them. Convincing evidence must be had. He was opposed to violence, indiscriminate violence; but let punishment fall on the guilty. Was it not strange to find, in a State so deeply interested in the question of Slavery, a portion of the press denouncing such men as Douglass, Cass, Bright, and others, and exulting over victories lately obtained by the Abolitionists in the Northern States? Yet it is so. As to slanders and abuse heaped upon himself, he cared but little. It was the fate of better men. But a day of reckoning would come. There will be a

den and Atlantic Railroad to some point on Raritan bay, at or east of Keyport, is contem-plated by the New Jersey folks.

AGENTS.

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each renewed subscriber, except in the case of clubs.

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Bra for three months; a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten, sive of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

When a club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms. It is not necessary that the members of a club should receive their papers at the same post office.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to.

IT J. A. Innls, Salem, Massachusetts, and C. A. Wall, Worcester, Massachusetts, are suthorized. Wall, Worcester, Massachusetta, are autho

NEW YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The following, from the Ballston Spa Tem-The following, from the Ballston Spa Temperance Helper, does no more than simple justice to this time-honored and efficient institution. We know of no Temperance organization that more deserves the public confidence, or that is accomplishing more, with the means furnished it by the benevolent, for the spread of Temperance principles and the promotion of judicious legislation in reference to the liquor traffic.—Albanu Register. raffic .- Albany Register.

"The New York State Temperance Soc merits a high rank among our benevolent in-stitutions. It is no drowsy old concern, made up of ten or twenty sinecures, but a stirr busy work house of reform. Types and and engines, are kept in ceaseless motion, to strew the country with printed sheets the science, the statistics, the economy, and the ethics of that stupendous fraud, the Liquor System. We question if there is any charitable ssociation in America, which displays equal energy and munificence in its management with the New York State Temperance Society

LEGISLATIVE ACTION IN VERMONT ON SLA VERY.

We last week said this was the most Anti-Slavery Legislature ever held in Vermont. We give some evidence of it this week in their res-olutions, in which the Whig portion of the committee on the subject, meaning, probably, not to be outdone, made their resolutions, we really have good reason to think, just as strongly Anti-Slavery as they knew how. But being new in the business, and not very well posted up in the progress we had made during their late tru ancy to Baltimore, they were clearly beat by the Free Democrats of the minority. But what we were going to say was, that in addition to these two sets of resolutions, the weakest of which is strong, the Legislature passed a bill against kidnapping, &c., similar to the much discussed one passed last spring by the Legislature of Connecticut.—Green Mountain Freeman.

From the Hartford Times Nov. 18. THE BURIAL EXCITEMENT AT HARTFORD.

This morning's sun rose upon an intensely excited Catholic population in Hartford. Their feelings had been wounded, and the bleeding wounds freshly probed, cross-cut, and lacerated, by the course which Bishop O'Reiley has pur-sued toward Father Brady during the last days of his life, and the orders which despatched from Providence, forbidding the use of the church at Mr. Brady's funeral, and directing that his body should not be placed in the spot prepared for its last resting place by Mr. Brady himself.

The faithful pastor, who had labored among his charge for eighteen long years—who had been with them in sickness and want—who had instructed them with the greatest care, to be temperate, kind, honest, and law-abiding citizens—who had placed the church upon a pros-perous footing—had erected a beautiful cathe dral, and still held a mortgage upon it of more than \$20,000—this good pastor had departed to

the world of spirits.

"What caused his death?" was a question on the lips of all. "It was a broken heart;"
"it was poison;" "it was harsh treatment;"
"it was not cholera," &c. Each man had his opinion, and all were free to express their sen

On slight pretexts, the bishop had silenced Mr. Brady as a pastor. Then, upon Sunday last, (the bishop seudding off to Providence, the edict was made public that Father Brady's

hour, as a last request to those who respected and loved him, he repeated the desire of his heart that his body should rest in that spot.

The earth was removed and the tomb pre-pared the day following his death. But last (Friday) evening a despatch was received from the bishop, that the body of Mr. Brady must not be placed there, and that the church must not be opened for his funeral services, as had been arranged! The tomb was at once filled up. But the people—the masses of our Catholic popula-tion, who are MEN and WOMEN—who have rights and the ability to maintain them, were aroused at this grossly insulting and unjust edict of the bishop. Stalwart men were set to work, and the tomb was re-opened. Masons were employ-ed, and solid stone walls in cement were laid. The church was opened. The body was brought in among a crowded and sorrowful audience.
But shame upon a man, or men, or the rules
which dictated it—the rites of the church were forbidden, and the good pastor was to be buried like a dog, in disgrace, "without the benefit of

clergy."
The Rev. Mr. Brady, of Middletown, a nephew of the deceased, rose with a heart full of sor-row, and announced that the altar was closed, and that the pastor was denied funeral ceremo-nies in the church that he had built! Here rose a wail and lamentation, loud and long, which would have sunk into any bishop's heart that

would have sunk into any bishop's heart that was not harder than granite.

It was soon announced, however, that access had been had to the candles, the holy water, vestments, &c., and that High Mass would be said—and it was said there in that church, in defiance of the bishop and his orders. It was a glorious triumph of the people and of right over a tyranny as damnable as sin.

Bishop O'Reiley arrived here from Providence in the near train today. dence in the noon train to-day.

We must let our reporter tell of the proceed-

ngs. OBSEQUIES OF FATHER BRADY. Yesterday (Friday) the residence of the Rev. Mr. Brady was crowded by the members of the ministerial robes. Many were deeply affected at this their last look at their beloved priest on

earth.
This (Saturday) morning, without regard to

Bright, and others, and exulting over victories lately obtained by the Abolitionists in the Northern States? Yet it is so. As to slanders and abuse heaped upon himself, he cared but little. It was the fate of better men. But a day of reckoning would come. There will be a reaction in the Northern States. The people of the North cannot be in favor of dissolving the Union.

"The mad platforms upon which the recent fout, would inevitably dissolve the Union.

"The had always had great confidence in the intelligence and virtue of the people, but he acknowledged that this confidence had been somewhat shaken in late years.

"He again told the audience, that to succeed in making Kansas a slave Territory, it was not sufficient for the South to talk, but to act—to go peaceably and inhabit the Territory, and peaceably to vote and settle the question according to the principles of the Douglas bill.

"Mr. A. said much more than is here reported, and some things he did say are not reported, but the above is the substance of his speech."

A new railroad from some point on the Cam-

robes, and immediately after them the immense throng that filled the church.

The grave was dug east of the principal en-trance of the church; a tomb was constructed of stone; and here the body was lowered into

pass; for although slaves were by law made

us."-1 Har. & McHenry's Rep., 561.

me purposes a slave is regarded in law as

person, yet, generally, he is a mere chattel per conal, and his right of personal protection be congs to his master," &c.—Hill's Rep., 459.

Enough: We might fill the Era with simils

itations from the statutes and judicial decision

of the South, all assuming that the slaves are

property, to all intents and purposes whatso

ever." The New York Observer, the Prince

ton Review, and their Southern brethren, there

fore practice the grossest deception upon them

selves or the public, when they assert that the

statutes of the Slave States do not recognise

the idea of property in man, and that the slave

relation involves merely the claim on the part

of the master to the service of the slave for life

"There is no owning by the master of the

orpus and the animus," only of the services

cate for hard labor, brings \$2,000 in New Or-

eans, what is it that is sold. Parson Breck?

ourchaser can prostitute it? No owning of the

corpus, or the animus! How much were the

slave worth without these two little items?

without a corpus and an animus? When you

flog the slave, is it his capacity for service or

his corpus that suffers pain? When you prais

him to a buyer because he possesses an animu

patient, meek, long suffering, sanctified by the

graces of religion, and the buyer pays you an

additional price for these qualities, after all, does

he miss the animus, and get nothing but an ab-

straction, a thing without body or soul? He

is the owner of a thing, who can control it, use

t for his own purposes, dispose of it as he

pleases. Who owns the corpus of a slave?

Not the slave himself for he cannot control i

"The property of man in man," says D

Thornwell, "is a fiction." Aye, the title to such

property is a fiction: but that such property is

is a fearful fact. "We do not even pretend that

the organs of the body can be said strictly to

belong to another. The limbs and members of

holder knows it. If the limbs and members of

a slave are his own, in the eye of Southern law,

pleases, to walk off to a free State, and the lat-

ter, to make his own living and defend himself

against all violence. Can he do this, Dr. Thorn-

well? "O, no-the law gives me a right to his

service; legs and arms are necessary to the

neither, unless with my permission." That is

to say, most conscientious sophist, the slave

who has the absolute ownership of his legs and

do not own them at all, have a perfect right to

"He has no property in his slave as he

Why not? You may work your ox, punish it

feed it as you choose, lend it to a neighbor, give

it away, devise it, sell it. Cannot you do all this

well-trained slave, young, strong, healthy,

with fine muscle and sinews, is very valuable

nothing, however, in your laws that could pre-

vent the same process with your deceased slave

although the usual mode is to "tan his hide'

Our readers must pardon us for this apparer

levity, but it is difficult to abstain from derisic

To be serious, what an absurd evasion thes

that makes anything valuable, animate or in-

just as I please, that is the only ownership

nore Nov. 27 .- We have received he

New Orleans papers of Tuesday, with dates from Galveston, Texas, to the 19th inst.

ro-slavery apostles are guilty of! All that is

in dealing with these clerical sophists.

while he is yet alive.

use them just as you judge best!

then, he may use the former whenever he

dispose of it, use it for his own purposes.

his tyrant does not own it, who does?

How much cotton or sugar could be mad-

say they. When a beautiful slave girl, too del

Thus ended, unless the hand of tyranny shall disturb the ashes which have thus been humanely deposited by a grateful congregation, the ceremonies over the remains of the Rev. John Brady, whose good deeds and faithful ministrations will long be remembered by all classes of our community. The congregation have done right, and the people of Hartford will sustain them in this day's solemn duties, which they have so faithfully and mournfully consummated. Remisered in mace. ted. Requiescat in pace.

Foreign Affairs.

THE PEOPLE AND MONABCHY IN DENMARK

The dissolution of the Danish "Folkethin caused on account of the spirit which its a swer to the address of the King breathed, ha displeased very much, as it would appear, the Danish People generally. The citizens of Co penhagen gave, on the 21st instant-the day after the dissolution had been proclaimed—a did entertainment to the departing mem of the opposition. On this occasion, man ceches were made, and many toasts proposed ring ample testimony to the love of Freedo ted the numerous and distinguish company. There can be but very little doub that the Liberal party will have a large majority in the "Folkething" that is now to be electe As the contest now going on between the may probably bring forth results of very great nfluence upon the affairs of Europe at large, it may be of some interest to the readers of the Era to be informed of the particulars concerning the origin of the struggle in question.

The kingdom of Denmark consists of Der mark proper, and the Duchies of Schleswig. Holstein, and Lauenburg. Schleswig has been united, or connected rather, with Denmark, for about seven centuries. The connection of the two other principalities with that kingdom is of a much more modern date. In 1848, Schleswig and Holstein attempted, as related in one of my previous letters, to vindicate its independency of Denmark; but failing to do so, it was, however, granted, no less to Schleswig than to Holstein, at the peace concluded in 1850, that each Duchy should have its own and separate administration, not depending on the Danish Cabinet, though subject to the orders of the Danish King. It was also admitted that each of the Duchies should have the right to elect a separate Diet, over which the Diet of Denmark proper should have no control.

During the struggle between the Duchies and Denmark, the King, Frederick VII, promised to give the Danish People a Constitution, convoking a Diet, the members of which were elected by the People, exercising the right of general suffrage. The thus elected Diet and the min isters of the King agreed upon a Constitution, which issued chiefly from the pen of Bishop Morand, and which received the royal sanction on the 5th of June, 1849.

The present King having no legitimate children, and the succession of Holstein being strictly limited to the male lines, while females were not excluded from the succession in Denmark and Schleswig until last year, there was some danger of the dismemberment of the Danish kingdom, at some future, and perhaps

no distant, day.

The next heir and hereditary prince is the uncle of the King, and has no legitimate children. The dext heir is a female, the Princess Charlotte: but she cannot inherit Holstein, the sion of which, being in the claimed by the Russian Emperor.

The apprehension of the Czar inheriting Holstein created an interest among the other ereat European Powers, and they undertook to settle this matter, in a general conference. They agreed, with the consent and by the renunciation of all the heirs and claimants, that Denmark, Schleswig, and Holstein, should never be dismembered, but be transmitted, as one inheritance, to the heirs male of the Prince of

health is very feeble, the liberal party in Denmark, apprehensive that the whole kingdom might soon be inherited by the Czar, was very much opposed to the arrangement which the great European Powers had taken upon themselves to make : and it was not until after several successive Diets, that the representatives of the Danish people adopted the new order of

After the peace of 1850, the Danish Cabinet, which was altogether Danish in its feelings, made several attempts at infringing upon the rights of the Duchies. Their motives were excusable, but the attempts were nevertheless blameable. But those ministers were patriots and even blinded by their patriotism. In 1852. the King changed his Cabinet, and collected among himself a set of men far less liberal, but more bold and daring. They did, however, direct their attacks not so much against the privileges of the Duchies, as not far more against the constitutional freedom of Denmark

With evident intention of favoring the plans of the Czar, they issued a new law of succession, prohibiting females from inheriting the throne of Denmark; and on the 26th of July they issued the royal edict-spoken of in several of my previous letters-which had for its object the amalgamation of the Governments of the Duchies and of Denmark proper, while depriving the respective Diets of their most important

This state of things in Denmark has attract ed the especial attention of the whole of Europe and especially of the Western Powers. Lubeck, Europe, Oct. 28, 1854.

To the Manufacturers, Mechanics, Artists, Inventors, and others, of the United States.

On the 8th day of February, 1855, will b commenced, in the halls of the Smithsonian In stitution, in the city of Washington, a Grand Exhibition of the Products of the Taste, Skill Enterprise, and Industry of the American

This Exhibition will be gotten up by the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, but the design is not to limit the sphere of its operation and influence to any narrower bounds than the

A minute programme of the plan adopter has been issued, and copies of it will be prompt ly transmitted to all persons making applica-tion to the undersigned for them. He will also cheerfully respond to the inquiries of all persons interested in matters connected with this

cals are particularly requested to direct to the "Exhibition of the Metropolitan Mechanics Institute, Washington, D. C.," one or more sets ions, for a suitable period prior to the opening of the Exhibition. The num bers thus forwarded shall be carefully arrange and displayed, and shall thereafter be preserve such deposit will entitle any person sustaini to a publication the relation of editor, reporte ondent, to the privileges of the Exh

An appeal is respectfully made to the tesy and public spirit of the Press three

its last resting-place, amid the sobs and tears | the country, to give place to this brief commu institute will, by every means in its power, re

> THOMAS C. CONNOLLY, Superin Washington, Nov. 27, 1854.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1854.

AGENTS FOR THE ERA.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We print, this week, the President's ge, which excludes our usual variety. On he subject of our foreign relations, it is very peaceful, except as to Greytown, on which it ires a tremendous broadside.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE ERA.

We have been asked repeatedly whether pposition to the Know Nothing organization does not affect our subscription list. It does. Had we been disposed to deceive our readers to keep back what we believed to be important truth, or even to trim and postpone the utterance of our sentiments, till after the renewal of our subscriptions, we might have avoided loss on this account. But where plain duty is oncerned, we hate the whole policy of com promise, time-serving, evasion, postponement We opposed Know Nothingism, because we believed it wrong, and because we believed it injurious to the cause of Human Rights. The moment our opinions were matured, they were uttered; and for this, many have seen proper to withdraw their patronage. Be it so. We would rather lose that, than incur the guilt

of betraying our own convictions.

Not only from this cause, is the Era threat ned-the panic throughout the country in the noney market, and especially the great disorler of the currency in the West, where we have large subscription list, are delaying, if not iminishing, renewals.

We state the facts frankly, so that the res friends of the Era, those who are determined to stand by it, so long as it shall stand by its own oft-avowed principles, through evil and good report, no matter where they lead, may supply by their zeal the lack of service on the part of those who falter.

We have no reproaches for the friends who desert us: all we ask is, that they who are for us, will show it by deeds, as well as words-by sending us new subscribers, to fill the place of those who seem disposed to abandon us.

To all we say, we edit a free press or none You may deprive us of patronage, you may withdraw your subscriptions one by one, till not enough remain to support an Anti-Slavery Press in Washington, but you cannot make u orswear or withhold our opinions. The Era nas lived, free and independent, from the firs moment it uttered its voice against wrong and ppression, and free and independent it shall ive, or not at all.

Let us now see who are the working friend of the Era.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Ainth Volume of Abe Aational Era. Washington, D. C.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR : JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

The National Era is an uncompromising of ponent of Slavery and the Slave power; an advocate of personal, civil, and religious liberty, without regard to race or creed; a fee to all secret combinations to control the Ballot-Box whether under the direction of priests or laymen a friend of Temperance, the Homestead, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight and to Trade, its Natural Freedom, in virtue o which every man has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases. It believes in the right of individual judgment in all matters whether of religion or politics, and rejects the dogma of passive obedience and non-resistance in both Church and State; holding that no man who swears to support the Constitution of the United States can deliberately violate his own settled conviction of its meaning, without incur ring the guilt of perjury, and that no citizen can obey a human enactment which requires him to commit injustice, without immorality.

It regards Slavery, and the issues involved i

it, as forming the great Political Question of the Day; taking the ground, that Slavery, fro its necessities, instincts, and habits, is perpetually antagonistic to Freedom and Free Labor and unchangeably aggressive; that its workings can be counteracted only by a permanent sys tem of measures; that the Whig and Democrat Parties, not having been formed with a view to the issues raised by the Slave Interest, bu being held in thrall by it, so far from present ing any resistance to its exactions, afford facilities for enforcing them; and that one or both must be broken up, and the true friends of Liberty be united, without regard to old issues or prejudices, on a Party of Freedom, as a necessary preliminary to the overthrow of the Slave Power. It, therefore, gives its earnest support to the Republican Movement, so far as its polic has yet been developed—a movement which

promises to effect such a union.

The National Era, while occupying a dec ded position in Politics, has amply provided in its Literary Miscellany and News Department for the various wants of the Family. abstracts of Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign, are given every week in its columns; during the sessions of Congress, special attention is devoted to its movements; and it has secured the services of some of the most distinguished

terary writers of the country.

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my risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit, to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

J. A. Roys, book, stationery, and new paper dealer, in Detroit, Michigan, will attend o receiving and forwarding subscriptions for the National Era.

nnouncing to all subscribers who may wish to Sherwood Forest, or Wager by Battle, a Tale Henry William Herbert, which has been some weeks past and is still in course of publication in the Era, printed on a separate s containing all the story up to that time, which will be sent gratuitously to new subscrib

Boston, Nov. 28.—The city of Charlestown esterday elected three Know Nothings to the egislature, to fill the vacancies in their dele-

HUMAN BEINGS, AS PROPERTY.

The New York Observer, with that excess of harity towards slaveholding institutions which takes it so popular in the South, says that nakes it so popular in the South, says that 'no such thing as property in man is recognised by the laws of any State in the Union."

HD Moses.

ino such thing as property in man is recognised by the laws of any State in the Union."

That we may do it no injustice, we reprint the paragraph of which this extraordinary statement forms a part:

"The slave States recognise this right for life. But they do not recognise the slave as the mere property of his master. Those who assert the contrary know that they assert what is not true. All laws that look towards such as recognition are inconsistent with the Gospel of Christ. Such laws as forbid the slave to learn to read, as permit the cruel sundering of conjugal and parental ties, are unworthy of a Christian people, and ought to be repealed. But Monroe's Rep., 23. learn to read, as permit the cruel sundering of conjugal and parental ties, are unworthy of a Christian people, and ought to be repealed. But there is no law that permits a master to do with and by his servant as he may with and by his cotton ad tobacco. Men have been imprisoned for maining and hung for killing slaves, just as a parent or master at the North would, for the same crime upon a child or apprentice No such thing as property in man is recog nised by the laws of any State in the Union."

There are two very distinct assertions in this first, the slave States "do not recognise the slave as the mere property of his master;" secondly, "no such thing as property in man is ecognised by the laws of any State of the

The first announcement is true-nobody will eny it. The Laws of the Slave States forbid the teaching of slaves to read, hang them for ony, provide for their emancipation under certain circumstances; but they have no law to prohibit horses from being taught to read, none o hang them for murder, none, to confer upon them the boon of emancipation and self-support for extraordinarily good conduct. If rse should wantonly throw his master, and kick him to death, the neighbors do not beome infuriated, seize the animal, pass judgment upon him as if he were accountable, and ourn him at the stake, as they occasionally do

States recognise the slaves not as a mere property, but as something more than property. But the second averment of the Observer ust as false as the other is true. Before we omment upon it, let us present the Southe vidence it quotes to sustain it:

slave, who kills his master. So that both

the Laws and Public Sentiment of the Slave

"We have only to refer to the following ex-Her capacity to use the needle or the broom, or tracts from sermons delivered in the South, and printed, so that their sentiments are now her corpus, with the uses to which the scoundrel before the world.

"Rev. R. S. Breck, in a sermon on the fifth

commandment, and which is the substance of an article from which an extract is made on an article from which an extract is made on the first page of this paper, holds the following language on the subject of 'Property in Man.'
"'The extent of that property is simply a claim to his services. No other right of the slave is alienated, other than that to his own labor. There is no owning, by the master, of the corpus and the anima. He has no property in his slave, as he has in the ox or the swine. His soul, his head, his limbs, his heart, still on, of service due to another. He has a right o life, to livelihood, to happiness, to marriage to religion—to everything consistent with the service he is obliged to render.'

"Rev. Dr. Thornwell, one of the ablest men in the South, an Old School Presbyterian, a personal friend of John C. Calhoun, and pro-nounced by him to be one of the ablest men of the age, in a discourse on the same subject,

nolish by argument. We do not even pretend that the organs of the body can be said strictly to belong to another. The limbs and members | my servant are not mine, but his." As a stateof my servant are not mine, but his; they are ment of what ought to be, this is true; as a with at pleasure, but the sacred possession of a numan being, which cannot be invaded without the authority of law, and for the use of which

erson of the slave is subsidiary to this right to is labor; what he sells is not the man, but the property in his services.'
"These are sentiments which are held

uthern clergymen, and are freely presented to the Southern people in Southern pulpits and they are abundant evidence, were there no ther, of the fact before us, that the doctrin which we have set forth is extensively held by f Georgia have given a decision to the sam effect, in the following words:

"'It is true slaves are property, and by the act of 10th of May, 1770, are declared to be personal chattels in the hands of their owners, and are alienable; but it does not thence fol ow that they are mere things, horses, as was ntended in argument. This property, or per onal chattel consists in the rights of govern he slave, subject to such restraints as the Leg islature may impose on the master, and of en-joying his perpetual and involuntary service. The law has never yet ceased to consider slaves, though thus subjected to the government and service of the master, as human beings, subject o its protection, and bound to obey its requir

"Hence, the Princeton Review has very proerly said, that 'when this idea of property come to be analyzed, it is found to be nothing more han a claim of service, either for life or

These reverend gentlemen are evidently anx ous to put the best face upon Slavery, and justify their own implication in it. The fact hat they, its defenders or apologists, are obliged to resort to a fiction, to deny, in the face of incontrovertible facts, the essential principle of Slavery, shows how utterly defenceless e accursed thing is.

To the bald assumptions of these clerica ponsors for Slavery, we oppose the Statutes, sages, and Judicial Decisions of the Slave

"No such thing as property in man is rec oniged by the laws of any State of the Union.

(says the Observer.) Let us see.

"The slave is one who is in the power master, to whom he belongs."—Louisiana Civil Code, Art. 35.

"Slaves shall be deemed, held, taken, repu-

ed, and adjudged in law to be chattels per conal in the hands of their owners and posses wers, and their executors, administrators, and assigns, to all intents, constructions, and pur-poses whatsoever."—Laws of South Carolina, 2 Brev. Dig., 229; Prince's Dig., 446. The following are a few of the many judicia

ecisions bearing on this point, to be found i an absurdity. Ownership of things animate WHEELER'S "Law of Slavery:" and inanimate, where intelligence, conscience, "Slaves, from their nature, are chatte and accountability, are wanting, is legitimate were put in the hands of executors before the act of 1792, declaring them to be personal esin accordance with the laws of nature and reve-

act of 1724, declaring them to be personal estate."—6 Monroe's Rep., 254.

"The phrase 'personal estate' in wills and contracts should be construed as embracing slaves."—2 Marshall's Reports, 450. butes are, conscience and accountability, cannot be a legitimate subject of human owner-"Slaves were declared by law to be real estate, and descend to the heir at law. They are ship; for one is his Owner and Master, even God, and to Him he must render account for considered real estate in the case of descent.

Monroe's Rep., 23, 141. all the uses to which he has put his corpus and "Negro slaves were introduced in Virginia in 1620. They were always held as property."animus, in the language of Parson Breck-so

that whoever attempts to assert the right of Comen's Rep., 480.

"Slaves are in their nature as much person ownership to such a being, or to his capacity for service or use, (which is the same thing,) is al estate as goods and chattels, and are express-ly made liable to an attachment. It is true a usurper, a violator of the rights of Man and by the positive law of this country, slaves declared to be real estate, but by the same e declared to be real estate, but by the same w there are to that rule so many exceptions, at they may, at least in common parlance and common interest, be sufficiently described personal estate."—Munsell's Rep., 450.

A brisk newspaper war was raging Gov. Pease and Treasurer Raymond, growing out of the arrest of a man named Wells, charged with negro stealing. He was taken in charge by the mob and immediately hung. His body was mutilated in the most

For the National Era TO C. S. If I have seemed more prompt to censure wrong Than praise the right; if, seldom to thine ear My voice hath mingled with th' exultant chee Borne upon all our Northern winds along; If I have failed to join the fickle throng

in wide-eyed wonder, that thou standest stron. Fell as the monster born of Crissa's slime Like the blind bard who in Castalian spri

Tempered the steel that clove the crest of kings, And on the shrine of England's freedom laid The gifts of Cume and of Delphi's shade— Small need hast thou of words of praise from me. Thou knowest my heart, dear friend, and w Monroe's Rep., 23.

"The condition of slaves in this country is analogous to that of the slaves of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and not that of the villeins guess
That, even though silent, I have not the less of the feudal times. They are generally considered not as persons, but as things. They can be sold or transferred, as goods, or personal estate; they are held to be pro nulles, pro mor-

That, even though sucht, it have not the less Rejoiced to see thy actual life agree With the large future which I shaped for thee, When, years ago, beside the summer sea, White in the moon, we saw the long waves fall Baffled and broken from the rocky wall, That, to the menace of the brawling flood, "In Virginia, Slavery is expressly recognise and the rights founded upon it are incorporate Opposed alone its massive quietude, Calm as a fate; with not a leaf nor vine into the whole system of the laws of that State. The owner of the slave has the most complete Nor birch spray trembling in the still moonshine Crowning it like God's peace. I sometimes think That night-scene by the sea prophetical nd perfect property in him."—Mass. Rep., 49
"The criminal offence of assault and battery For nature speaks in symbols and in signs, cannot at common law be committed on the person of a slave. For, notwithstanding for

In murmuring rout, uprising clear and tall In the white light of heaven, the type of one

The tumult, hears the angels say, Well done! 11th month 25th, 1854.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate

and of the House of Representatives The past has been an eventful year, and be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we have been appily preserved from the calamities of war, nr domestic prosperity has not been entirely ninterrupted. The crops, in portions of the ountry, have been nearly cut off. Disease has revailed to a greater extent than usual, and the crifice of human life, through casualties by sea and land, is without a parallel. But the estilence has swept by, and restored salubrity wites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labor of the husbandman less bountifully than in preceding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence, for his protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a

Although our attention has been arrested by painful interest in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of e convulsions which have shaken Europe. As ndividuals, we cannot repress sympathy with numan suffering, nor regret for the causes which broduce it. As a nation, we are reminded, that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the nore or less, to involve our own. The condi-ion of states is not unlike that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social, and olitical condition. Hence, it has been my arnest endeavor to maintain peace and friendly tercourse with all nations.

The wise theory of this government, so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it rom many complications, in which it would otherwise have become involved. Notwithstanding this our clearly-defined and well-sustained course of action, and our geographical position so remote from Europe, increasing dis-position has been manifested, by some of its elves, they have assumed to take us into acount, and would constrain us to conform ou lertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations, conted States have, in their foreign intercourse, performance of service; therefore he can use uniformly respected and observed, and they cannot recognise any such interpolations there in, as the temporary interests of others may suggest. They do not admit that the sovereigns of states, can legislate for all others

one continent, or of a particular community arms has no right to use them, while you, who Leaving the transatlantic nations to adjust heir political system in the way they may think pest for their common welfare, the independent powers of this continent may well assert the in the ox," says the learned Parson Breck. ight to be exempt from all annoying interfer nce on their part. Systematic abs ign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. with your slave? "Ah! but what I own in the slave is his capacity for service." That is what to have been overlooked, or disregarded, be some leading foreign states. Our refusal to b you own in the ox, too. A well-trained ox. young, strong, healthy, with powerful muscles and thews, is very valuable, because he can our conduct, and induced, on their part, occa-sional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign work well, and will command a high price. So, elations. Our present attitude and past cours give assurances, which should not be question ed, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other because he can work well and will fetch a great nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior deprice. It is true that when the ox dies, you can take his hide and tan it. We know of ginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our haval force is intended only for the protection f our citizens abroad, and of our con liffused as it is over all the seas of the glob The government of the United States, being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a parepet invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehension, that we are disposed to encroach on the rights or endanger the security of other states.

Some European powers have regarded, with discussions concern the territorial expansion of

owned in a slave, they say, is his capacity for ervice. Now, will any one tell us what it is disquieting concern, the territorial expansion of the United States. This rapid growth has result animate? Precisely the use or uses to which it ed from the legitimate exercise of sovereig may be applied-in other words, its capacity rights, belonging alike to all nations, and for service or use. If I have the absolute and many liberally exercised. Under such circum perpetual control of such a thing, so that I can stances, it could hardly have been expected that those among them, which have, within a regulate, govern, and profit by, this capacity, comparatively recent period, subdued and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards on every continent, and now possess, or claim the control of the inland of want-that is ownership. I am the owner of the hatchet, the engine, the ox, or the man, if I have the absolute and perpetual control of their appropriate domain, would look their capacity for service or use. To attempt sentiments upon the acquisitions of this country, in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in imputing our advancement to a spirit of aggression or to to separate the thing from its capacity for use, and say that I may own this, and not that, is

Our foreign commerce has reached a magni-tude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and except that of any other. Over this great inte earth, and exceeding which not only our merchants, but all class of citizens at least indirectly, are concerned or curzens at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duly of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view, in regard to this interest, embraces its uture as well as its present security. Long experience has shown that, in ge

when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This consideration led, in the ogress of the war of our independence, to the armed neutrality, a primary object of which was, to assert the doctrine, that free ships make ree goods, except in the case of articles con-raband of war: a doctrine which, from the very commencement of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the statesmen of this country. At one period or another, every mar-time power has, by some solemn treaty stipunted this, and in the next great war

of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present; not, however, as a recognised international right, but as a mere concession for the time being. The co-operation, however, of these two powerful maritime nations in the interest of neutral rights, appeared to me to afford an occasion, inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law, by means of special conven-tions between the several powers of Europe and America. Accordingly, a proposition, embracing not only the rule, that free ships make free goods,

not only the rule, that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, but also the less contested one, that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this government to those of Europe and America. Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a convention was concluded between that country and the United States, providing for the observance of the principles announced not only as beand the United States, providing for the observance of the principles announced not only as between themselves, but also as between them and all other nations, which shall enter into like stipulations. None of the other powers have as yet taken any action on the subject. I am not aware, however, that any objection to the proposed stipulations has been made; but, on the contrary, they are acknowledged to be essential to the security of neutral commerce; and the only apparent obstacle to their general adoption is in the possibility, that it may be encumbered by inadmissible conditions. by inadmissible conditions.

The King of the Two Sicilies has expressed to

our minister at Naples his readiness to concur in our proposition relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a convention on that subject. The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is much delarge in proportion to their foreign commerce. it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force, would be very much at the mercy of its enemy, in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority. The bare state-ment of the condition in which the United States would be placed, after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of war with a belligerent of naval supremacy, will show that this government could never listen to such a proposition. The navy of the first maritime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce of the two countries is nearly equal, and about equally exposed to hostile depredations. In war between that power and the United States, with-out resort on our part to our mercantile marine, the means of our enemy to inflict injury upon our commerce would be tenfold greater than ours to retaliate. We could not extricate our country from this unequal condition, with such an ene-my, unless we at once departed from our present ceful policy, and became a great nava-wer. Nor would this country be better situated in war with one of the secondary naval ess, the greater extent and more exposed cond

tion of our wide-spread commerce, wany of them a like advantage over us. The proposition to enter into engagements to prego resort to privateers, in case this country should be forced into war with a great harm power, is not entitled to more favorable consid-eration than would be a proposition, to agree not to accept the services of volunteers for oper-ations on land. When the honor or the rights of our country require it to assume a hostile atti-tude, it confidently relies upon the patriotism of its citizens, not ordinarily devoted to the mtlitary profession, to augment the army and the navy so as to make them fully adequate to the emer gency which calls them into action. The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professedly founded upon the principle, that private property of unoffending non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war; but the proposed surrender goes but little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the leading powers of Europe con-cur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property, upon the ocean, from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet

them upon that broad ground. Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratifielative to coast fis of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed y us, although its full execution was to abide ertain acts of legislation not yet fully performed So soon as it was ratified, Great Bri St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unmolested had been previously excluded, on the coasts of he North American provinces; in return for which, she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into the ports of the United States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen. This being the compensation stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the highest importance and value to the United States, which were thus voluntarily yielded before it became effective, the request eemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could pend our laws imposing duties upon all foreign fish. In the mean time, the Treasury Department ssued a regulation, for ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish caught on the coasts of the British provinces, and brought to our markets by British subjects, after the fishing grounds had been made fully accessible to the your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to you, for authority to refund treaty, by legislative arrangements, respectively, to admit, free of duty, the products of the United

States mentioned in the free list of the treaty able on the products of those provinces enum-rated in the same free list, and introduced there from into the United States; a proposition for recommend that provision be made for a commis nic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stip-plations of the third and fourth articles of the reaty concluded by the United States and Great in 1846, regarding possessory rights o the Hudson's Bay Company, and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned, that summary means of settling them believe, that an arrangement can be made on just terms, for the extinguishment of the rights in terms, for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing, also, the right of the Hud-son's Bay Company to the navigation of the river Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consid-eration, the expediency of making a contingent appropriation for that purpose.

France was the early and efficient ally of the France was the early and efficient ally of the United States in their struggle for independence. From that time to the present, with occasional slight interruptions, cordial relations of friendship have existed between the governments and people of the two countries. The kindly sentiments, cherished alike by both nations, have led to extensive social and commercial intercourse, which, I trust will not be interrupted or checked by any casual event of an apparently unsatisfactors.

casual event of an apparently unsatisfactory character. The French consul at San Francisco was, not long since, brought into the United States district court at that place, by compulsory process, as a witness in favor of another foreign the transaction which could imply any disres to France or its consul, such explanation been made, as I hope will be satisfactory. S

Congress the correspondence on this subject between our envoy at Paris and the minister of foreign relations of the French government.

The position of our affairs with Spain remains as at the close of your last session. Internal agitation, assuming very nearly the character of political revolution, has recently convulsed that coun-

between the Spanish government and the United our citizens at Punta Arenas would be in imp

I do not doubt that we can claim exemption therefrom as a matter of right. It is admitted on all hands, that this exaction is sanctioned not by the general principles of the law of nations, but only by special conventions, which most the commercial nations have entered into with Denmark. The fifth article of our treaty of 1826, with Denmark, provides that there shall not be paid on the vessels of the United States and their cargoes, when passing through the Sound birther during goes, when passing through the Sound, higher du-ties than those of the most favored nations. This may be regarded as an implied agreement to subtreaty, and, consequently, may embarrass the asser-tion of our right to be released therefrom. There are also other provisions in the treaty which which ought to be modified. It was to remain in force for ten years, and until one year after either party should give notice to the other of intention to terminate it. I deem it expedient that the contemplated series templated notice should be given to the govern-

ment of Denmark.

The naval expedition despatched about two years since for the purpose of establishing rela-tions with the empire of Japan, has been ably and skilfully conducted to a successful termination by the officer to whom it was intrusted. A treaty, opening certain of the ports of that populous country, has been negotiated; and in order change ratifications, and adopt requisite comm

cial regulations.

The treaty lately concluded between the United States and Mexico settled some of our most embarrassing difficulties with that country, but numerous claims upon it for wrongs and injuries to our citizens remained unadjusted, and many new cases have been recently added to the former list of grievances. Our legation has been earnest in its endeavors to obtain, from the Mexican govern-ment, a favorable consideration of these claims, but hitherto without success. This failure probably, in some measure, to be ascribed to the disturbed condition of that country. It has been my anxious desire to maintain friendly relations with the Mexican republic, and to cause its rights and territories to be respected, not only by our citizens, but by foreigners, who have resorted to the United States for the purpose of organizing hostile expeditions against some of the States of that Republic. The defenceless condition is awless adventurers to embark in these enter orises, and greatly increase the difficulty of enforcing our obligations of neutrality. Regarding it as my solemn duty to fulfil, efficiently, these obligations, not only towards Mexico, but other foreign nations, I have exerted all the powers with which I am invested to defeat such crir roceedings, and bring to punishment those who y taking a part therein, violated our laws. The nergy and activity of our civil and military authorities have frustrated the designs of those who meditated expeditions of this character, except in two instances. One of these, composed of for igners, was at first countenanced and aided by he Mexican government itself, it having been de-eived as to their real object. The other, small at San Francisco, and succeeded in reaching the Mexican territories; but the effective measures

taken by this government compelled the abandonment of the undertaking.

The commission to establish the new line between the United States and Mexico, according to the provisions of the treaty of the 30th of December last, has been organized, and the work is already commenced.

Our treaties with the Argentine Confederation

and with the Republics of Uruguay and Para-guay, secure to us the free navigation of the river La Plata, and some of its larger tributaries; but the same success has not attended our endeavors to open the Amazon. The reasons in favor of sent fully, in a former message; and, considering the cordial relations which have long existed be-tween this government and Brazil, it may be expected that pending negotiations will, eventually

Convenient means of transit, between the several parts of a country, are not only desirable for Pacific coasts of the United States by the whole breadth of the continent, still the inhabitants of each are closely bound together by community of origin and institutions, and by strong attach-ment to the Union. Hence the constant and ininterchange o the most practicable and only commodious routes pleasing a formidable foreign power, which the of the government to secure these avenues against all danger of interruption.

uestions existed between the United States and fornia. These, as well as questions which subication across the Isthmus, were, as it was sun is now under consideration. Our minister at London has made strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable object, but has not yet found it possible to bring the negotiations to a termina-

As incidental to these questions, I deem proper to notice an occurrence which happened in Central America, near the close of the last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was perceived of establishing inter-oceanic commu-nications across the Isthmus, a company was organized, under authority of the State of Nicara-gua, but composed, for the most part, of citizens of the United States, for the purpose of opening such a transit way, by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, which soon became an eligible citizens and their property between the Atlantic becoming independent, had rightfully to the local sovereignty and jurisdiction the control of any power whatever, assu-adopt a distinct political organization, a spectable community, that hope soon vanished They proceeded to assert unfounded claims to civil jurisdiction over Punta Arenas, a position on the opposite side of the river San Juan, which was in possession, under a title wholly independ-ent of them, of citizens of the United States, interested in the Nicaragua Transit Company, and which was indispensably necessary to the pros-perous operation of that route across the Isth-mus. The company resisted their groundless claims; whereupon they proceeded to destr some of its buildings, and attempted violently dispossess it.

At a later period they organized a strong for

for the purpose of demolishing the establishment of Punta Arenas, but this mischievous design of Punta Arenas, but this mischievous design was defeated by the interposition of one of our ships of war, at that time in the harbor of San Juan. Subsequently to this, in May last, a body of men from Greytown crossed over to Punta Arenas, arrogating authority to arrest, on the charge of murder, a captain of one of the steamboats of the Transit Company. Being well aware that the claim to exercise jurisdiction there would be resisted then, as it had been on previous occasions, they went prepared to assert it by force of sions, they went prepared to assert it by force of sions, they went prepared to assert it by force of sions, they went prepared to assert it by force of sions, they went prepared to assert it by force of sions, they went prepared to assert it by force of sions, they went prepared to assert it by force of sions, they went prepared to assert it by force of sions, they went prepared to assert it by force of the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-one million eighteen thousand two hundred and for ty-nine dollars.

During the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to the public debt, including interest that the claim to exercise jurisdiction there would be resisted then, as it had been on previous occasions, they went prepared to assert it by force of the public debt, amounted to fifty-one million eighteen thousand two hundred and for ty-nine dollars.

During the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to twenty-four million eighteen thousand two hundred and for ty-nine dollars. arms. Our minister to Central America nappen-ed to be present on that occasion. Believing that the captain of the steamboat was innocent, for he witnessed the transaction on which the charge was founded, and believing, also, that the intruwas founded, and beneving, also, that the intru-ding party, having no jurisdiction over the place where they proposed to make the arrest, would encounter desperate resistance if they persisted in their purpose, he interposed, effectually, to prevent violence and bloodshed. The American minister afterwards visited Greytown, and whilst he was there, a mob, including certain of the sohad come to arrest him, by order of some person exercising the chief authority. While parleying with them, he was wounded by a missile from the crowd. A boat, despatched from the American

States. There is reason to believe that our minister will find the present government more favorably inclined than the preceding to comply with our just demands, and to make suitable arrangements for restoring harmony, and preserving peace, between the two countries.

Negotiations are pending with Denmark to discontinue the practice of levying tolls on our vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound. I do not doubt that we can claim exemption therefrom as a matter of right. It is admitted on composed for the most next of bleer the steamer, with her passengers, for New York, unless a guard with her passengers, for New York, unless a guard with her passengers, for New York, unless a guard with her passengers, for New York, unless a guard and in order to insure the safety of passenger and in order to insure the safety of passenger force was organized, at considerable expense to the United States, for which provision was made at the last session of Congress.

This pretended community, a heterogeneous assemblage, gathered from various countries, and their cargoes passing through the safety of passenger.

sons of mixed blood, had previously given other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities. Early in the same month, properly was clandestinely abstracted from the depot was clandestinely abstracted from the depo the Transit Company, and taken to Greyto The plunderers obtained shelter that

pursuers were driven back by its people, who ho only protected the wrongdoers and shared a olunder, but treated with rade those who sought to recover their property.
Such, in substance, are the facts submit for so many and such gross wrongs, and that lers, and of the rich treasures belonging to citizens, passing over this transit way, should other respects, the community in question power to do mischief, was not de vicable.

was well provided with ordnance, small arms, and ammunition, and might easily seize on the unarmed boats, freighted with millions of property did not profess to belong to any regular gover on, or connection with, any one to which United States or their injured citizens might ply for redress, or which could be held respor ble, in any way, for the outrages of standing before the world in the attitude organized political society, being neither of tent to exercise the rights nor to discharge the ligations of a government, it was, in fact, a regarded, and too guilty to pass than as a piratical resort of outlaws, or a c caravans and the frontier settle

Seasonable notice was given to the people Greytown that this government required the repair the injuries they had done to our cit hese demands. But the notice passed Thereupon, a commander of the navy, in chi ance therewith. Finding that neither the quired reparation, or even to offer excuse their conduct, he warned them by a public clamation, that if they did not give s

By this procedure he afforded them oppo to provide for their personal safety. To those a who desired to avoid loss of property, in the pr shment about to be inflicted on the offen town, he furnished the means of removing t ffects, by the boats of his own ship, and steamer which he procured and tendered sition on the part of the town to co his requisitions, he appealed to the comma of Her Britannic Majesty's schooner "Bermu who was seen to have in interpose, and persuade them to ing to the extreme measure indicated in l clamation; but that officer, instead of a the request, did nothing more than to pro contemplated bombs to give the satisfaction required. No ind if any there were, who regarded thems munity, adopted any means to separat selves from the fate of the guilty.

The several charges, on which the demands for redress were founded, had been publicly know to all for some time, and were again annot the "Cyane." than to escape it. There is ample reason to lieve that this conduct of wanton defiance, their part, is imputable chiefly to the delu their aggressive and insulting der

terred from punishing them, through fear of di length fired upon the town Refore much in order to afford opportunity for an arbut this was declined. Most of the the place, of little value generally, were, in precautions taken by our Naval Comman there was no destruction of life.

When the "Cyane" was ordered to Cent America, it was confidently hoped and expect that no occasion would arise for "a resort to

her commander. And no extreme act would "Cvane" found himself, have been absolu abandonment of all claim of our citizens for demnification, and submissive acquiescence national indignity. It would have encourage in these lawless. pine most dangerous to the lives and property our citizens at Punta Arenas, and probably em boldened them to grasp at the treasures and uable merchandise continually passing over the Nicaragua route. It certainly would have be up their establishment, or to leave them impred with the idea that they might persevere

This transaction has been the subject of col ed instances in the history of States, standing the very front of modern civilization, where lessly sacrificed, and the blood of the inn attention is naturally directed to the financial condition of the country, always a subject of get with, I refer you to the report of the Secretary amount of revenue during the last fiscal yet from all sources, was seventy-three million fi hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and five dollars; and that the public expendit

receipts above expenditures, also remained in the Treasury. Although, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts of the current fiscal year are not likely to equal in amount those of the last, yet they will undoubtedly exceed the amount of expenditures by at least fifteen millions of dollars. I shall therefore continue to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, so far as it g can be judiciously and economically done, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which at the commencement of the last fiscal year was sixty-seven million three hundred and forty thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars; of which there had been paid on the twentieth day sand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars, which there had been paid on the twentieth dof November, 1854, the sum of twenty-two mlion three hundred and sixty-five thousand of hundred and seventy-two dollars; leaving a brance of outstanding public debt of only forty-forms.

not less striking, the sources exceeds, by amount needed for a ministration of the p The estimates prodifferent Executive I sion, amounted to t dred and six thous one dollars; and the teen thousand nine lars. Of this exe mates, however, n applicable to extr reference to the Among these object imports. The re cessive years; and reduction of duties not protection, may tled policy of the co

NO. 41

million nine hundred four hundred and fif different periods wit also remnants of oth of which are already est has ceased, but

sented for payment, and thirty-three the seventy-nine dollars, fact that the annual greatly exceeds the which latter remains time of payment has not be discharged a

of public creditors, rities of the United

of a measure to that In connection with a change in the law the Government. of law, requiring government, to be le their successors, felony on their pa the books, or retur sence of such expres going officers, in ms and exercised the ri possession importan ground that these w and have placed the government. Condu in several instances retary of the Tr at four ports, namely and Milwaukie, the tries, been defraude preceding March, 18 dred and ninety-eigh The great difficult of these frauds ha quence of the abstra which similar fra be perpetrated, rend

quite obvious. For

of the revenue laws ble, I refer you to the the Treasury. That accompany it, furnis country rests, and and all monetary operation of tional reasons, I regulater, for the recomm provide for increasi settlers on the front the incursions of pred ties of emigrants to obeen massacred with of such scenes can or these wild tribes the sibility to, the Unite sons of our frontier n tach troops in small have on all occasions a stern devotion to d they have usually s been entirely sacrifi of the army is alrea and is known to be v tection which sho mind of the count by savage atrociti increase of the mil e repeated, it is to and with more dis gress, I am sure, w duties and responsib

prompt action may when delay must b azards.
The bill of the army, has had bene itating enlistments, in the class of men gret that correspondestowed on the o character and servi they are necessarily what is, in my judg on. The valuable ser

nation can promtply sufficiently attests

hat any proposed a force, and it is beli wo of infantry and be sufficient to me were necessary care case of such urgen With the increase years ago from the ncable to our seri refore, that the sys the symmetry and sin moneous working of i a careful revision.

The present organi
staff corps or departr
cers from that clos
and those active dut deemed requisite to responsibilities of hig ties of the army staff cers detached from th that the special serv performed, and the the army be improved security of the rights sense of honor which

established rule of pr still it can hardly be promotion by selectio confined to the grade somewhat extended even distinguished s dered by age or infirm consideration. In agure to the favorable should be occasion to be reproduced with a per reproduced with a perience may indicate of the artillery into re objections. The ser batteries, and an ot to a corps of artill rent with the nature part of the troops in have been, on duty between the two a in immi-

steamer,

orthy ev.

of law, requiring the records and papers of a public character, of the several officers of the government, to be left in their offices for the use the books, or return false accounts. In the absence of such express provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take into their own possession important books and papers, on the ground that these were their private property; and have placed them beyond the reach of the government. Conduct of this character, brought Secretary of the Treasury, naturally awakened his suspicion, and resulted in the disclosure that at four ports, namely, Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky, receding March, 1853, of the sum of one hunred and ninety-eight thousand dollars.

The great difficulty with which the detection

of these frauds has been attended, in consequence of the abstraction of books and papers the retiring officers, and the facility with which similar frauds in the public service may be perpetrated, render the necessity of new legal the revenue laws, which seem to me desirable, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That report, and the tables which accompany it, furnish ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial security of the country rests, and of the salutary influence of

and all monetary operations.

The experience of the last year furnishes addi-The experience of the last year furnishes additional reasons, I regret to say, of a painful character, for the recommendation heretofore made, to provide for increasing the military force employed in the territory inhabited by the Indians. The ders on the frontier have suffered much from the incursions of predatory bands, and large para stern devotion to duty, which on a larger field would have commanded universal admiration, they have usually suffered severely in these conof the army is already employed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded. The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage atrocities committed upon defenceless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the unnecessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furnish the needed aid. Without increase of the military force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibilities of government are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently anticipated, when delay must be attended by such fearful

azards.

The hill of the last session, providing for an ncrease of the pay of the rank and file of the army, has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in obvious improvement in the class of men who enter the service. I recharacter and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject, receive at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate compensa-

the army, and its inestimable importance, as the neuclus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promtply gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently attests the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment; but the theory of our system and the wise practice under it require that we have the state of the system and the wise practice in time of the system and the wise practice in time of the system and the wise practice in time of the system and the wise practice in time of the system and the wise practice in time of the system and the system and the wise practice in time of the system and the sy our system and the wise practice under it require that any proposed augmentation, in time of peace, be only commensurate with our extended limits and frontier relations. While scrupulously ad-hering to this principle, I find, in existing circum-stances, a necessity for increase of our military force, and it is believed that four new regiments, two of infantry and two of mounted men, will be sufficient to see the present existence. If it be sufficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a ase of such urgency, it would be shown that th

additional expense would be comparatively light.
With the increase of the numerical force of the
army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation often directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always the symmetry and simplicity essential to the har-moneous working of its several parts, and require

therefore, that the system should be deficient in the symmetry and simplicity essential to the harmoneous working of its several parts, and require a careful revision.

The present organization, by maintaining large staff corps or departments, seperates many officers from that close connection with troops, and those active duties in the field, which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equally well performed, and the displine and instruction of the army be improved. While due regard to the invested of the security of the rights of officers, and to the nice sense of how which should be cultivated among them, would seem to exact compliance with the established rule of promotion in ordinary cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the range of promotion by selection, which is now practically confined to the grade of general officers, might be somewhat extended with benefit to the public service. Observance of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the received of officers, who, after metricrious and even distinguished service, may have been rendered by age or infirmity incapable of performing active duty, and whose advancement therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army suitable provision for this class of officers, by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim for high careful or a retired list, would remedy the evil without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim for high careful or a retired list, would remedy the evil without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim for high careful or a retired list, would remedy the evil without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services, have established

THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 7, 1854.

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**THE NATIONAL ERA

ther all these calamitous events are wholly at-tributable to the necessary and inevitable dantributable to the necessary and inevitable dan-gers of the sea. The merchants, mariners, and ship-builders of the United States, are, it is true, unsurpassed in far-reaching enterprise, skill, in-telligence, and courage, by any others in the world. But, with the increasing amount of our commercial tonnage in the aggregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen begins to be very seriously felt. reliable seamen begins to be very seriously lead. The inconvenience may, perhaps, be met, in part, by due regulation for the introduction, into our merchant ships, of indented apprentices; which, while it would afford useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a ten-dency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, upon which the security of life and property on upon which the security of life and property on the ocean must to so great an extent depend. Although much attention has already been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the achievements of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted. No good reason exists for the marked distinction, which appears upon our statutes, between the laws for protecting life and property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers, and others employed in the transportation of persons by railway, or by the transportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice, or other misconduct, on the part of masters and mariners, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congress? The whole subject is earnestly commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General, to which you are referred for many interesting details in

ties of emigrants to our Pacific possessions have been massacred with impunity. The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild tribes the power of, and their responsibility to, the United States. From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detail troops in small bodies; and though these you are referred for many interesting details in tach troops in small bodies; and though these date to foreign offices, amounted to eight minimal have on all occasions displayed a gallantry and a stern devotion to duty, which on a larger field would have commanded universal admiration, they have usually suffered severely in these conhundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and cheerful obedieuce to the laws of the land, to unite in forcing their execution, and to frown in-dignantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to the harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to the institutions of religious faith with the most uniinstitutions of religious faith with the most universal religious toleration; to preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect those of the other; to carry forward every social improvement to the uttermost limit of human perfectibility, by the free action of mind upon mind, not by the obtrusive intervention of misapplied force; to uphold the integrity and guard the limitations of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved powers of the several States and of the people; to cherish, with loyal fealty and devoted affection, this Union, as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigilant integrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to eschew intermeddling with the national policy and the domestic repose of other governments, and to repel eighty-six dollars; exhibiting an expenditure over income of one million seven hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of three hundred and pared with the last year, of three hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars. The increase of the revenue of the department, for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was nine hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars. No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all postproviding for increased compensation to all post-masters. From these statements it is apparent that the Post Office Department, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation, is now, and under existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent ing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the general treasury. The cost of mail transportation, during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by four hundred and ninety-five thousand and seventy-four dollars. I again call your attention seventy-four dollars. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestions of the Postmaster General to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year, eleven million seventy thousand nine hundred and thirty-five acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and eight million, one hundred and ninety thousand and seventeen acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is seven million thirty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, and the amount received therefor nine million two

hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military scrip and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by states, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of twenty-three millions of acres. The increase of lands sold, over the previous year, is about six millions of acres; and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparallelled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury.

The commendable policy of the government, in relation to setting apart public domain for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790 no less than thirty millions of acres have been applied to this object.

plied to this object.

The suggestions which I submitted in my anaual message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railways, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of

sion, some suggestions regarding internal im-provements by the general government, which want of time at the close of the last session pre-

of Representatives, with objections, of the bill en-titled, "an act making appropriations for the re-pair, preservation, and completion of certain pub-lic works heretofore commenced under authority

of law;" but the space in this communication al-ready occupied with other matter of immediate public exigency constrains me to reserve that subject for a special message, which will be trans-mitted to the two houses of Congress at an early

day.

The judicial establishment of the United

States requires modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business

of the Government are also much needed; but a

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
WASHINGTON, December 4, 1854.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

South Carolina.

Another Senator Chosen.

he term of Hon. Geo. E. Badger will expire.

Disaster on Lake Eric.

Buffalo, Nov. 27.—The steamer Mayflower went ashore at Point au Pelee on Friday night. The passengers were all saved by the steamer

Another Broken Bank.

For Myron H. Clark

For Horatio Seymour

For Daniel Ullmann

For Greene C. Bronson

ing assurance that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful re-examination and rigid scrutiny. It was my intention to present, on this occa-

attempt to rescue the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns, from the hands of the United States authorities.

Mr. Parker waived the reading of the indictment against him, and gave bail in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars to appear for trial at the March term of the court. Messrs. Samuel May, Francis Jackson, and John R. Manly, became his bondsmen.

Message of the Governor of Arkansas. The message of Governor Conway to the Legislature of Arkansas is a long document, and mainly devoted to State affairs. The State, it appears, deals in nothing but gold and silver, of which \$29,514' remained in the Treasury on of which \$23,514 remained in the Treasury on the 1st of October. The present revenue laws will yield sufficient to pay all ordinary expenses. The internal improvement fund drawn by the several counties amounts to \$246,934, of which of the Government are also much needed; but as I have addressed you upon both of these subjects at length before, I have only to call your attention to the suggestions then made.

My former recommendations, in relation to suitable provision for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are renewed. Many of these objects partake largely of a national character, and are important, independently of their relation to the prosperity of the only considerable organized. \$18,886, in specie, remain in the treasury. The Governor recommends the immediate sup-pression of bank notes under five dollars, and under ten dollars at a future day; urges the ne-cessity of maintaining the financial credit of the State, and announces that during the last two years the taxable property has increased \$15,736,108. The increase of the public schools

portant, independently of their relation to the prosperity of the only considerable organized community in the Union, entirely unrepresented in Congress.

I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest or importance, and therefore most worthy of consideration during the short remaining period allotted to the labors of the present Congress. City, from Havana, with dates to the 23d, arrived here to-day. Reports of risings in various parts of the island were quite plentiful; but it is believed that all are without foundation. The gay season had commenced at Havana with brilliant festivities. Schools are to Our forefathers of the thirteen United Colonies, in acquiring their independence, and in founding this Republic of the United States of America, have devolved upon us, their descendants, the greatest and most noble trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing upon all, and especially such as the public will may have invested, for the time being, with political functions, the be established at Havana, in which all the arts and sciences are to be taught gratis. New rules have been issued for the suppression of the

Letter from the Sloop-of-War Albany. Boston, Nov. 28.—The following extracts from a private letter, dated "on board the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, St. Thomas, September 27," are made public. "I should have written Commodore, expecting that we should sail for the United States as soon as we found him. We found him at Samana, and received orders we found him at Samana, and received orders from him to visit this port, then Laguyra, and Curaçoa, and Navy Bay. We may possibly go to the northward this fall, but there are few signs of it at present. Captain Gerry keeps his own counsel, and hence the officers and crew are not informed as to our future course." The writer also says that all on board were in good health.

Official Notice of the Blockade of the Russian

Ports.

Department of State, Washington, Nov. 28.-Official information has been received at this Department that the French and English Governments have determined, if the war with Russia shall continue, to close, by blockade, in the coming spring, and as early in that season as the ships to enforce it can reach their necessary anchorage, the several ports of Russia in the Baltic and White seas; and that orders mestic repose of other governments, and to repel it from our own; never to shrink from war when which will be put in execution with the least possible delay, have been given to the French and English admirals commanding in the Black sea, to enforce the blockade of the mouths of the Danube, and of all the ports in the Black the rights and the honor of the country call us to the rights and the honor of the country call us to arms, but to cultivate in preference the arts of peace, seek enlargement of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of mations; and by such just and honorable means, and such only, whilst exalting the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence and the benign authority of a great example amongst all the reverse of Christogical C sea and in the sea of Azoff, remaining in the hands of Russia.—Washington Union.

The "Missing Girl"-Excitement at Rochester amongst all the powers of Christendom.

Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessing of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to They are in a state of great excitement in Rochester, about the mysterious disappearance of a young lady. The facts, in brief, are

attend upon your deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the Government, to the end these: On the evening of Tuesday, 14th instant, that, with common zeal and common efforts, we may, in humble submission to the Divine will, co-operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States. Miss Emma Moore disappeared from the house of Mr. R. L. Whitney, No. 73 North street, Rochester, and up to this time no trace or information of her fate has been obtained. She was a person of regular habits and irreproacha-ble character. Her occupation was that of a seamstress, in which capacity she appeared to have been receiving employment from the shop of Mr. Henderson, in the Arcade. Miss M. has two brothers, resident in Rochester, and a mar-ried sister, Mrs. R. L. Whitney, with whom she resided. Her father, formerly of Rochester, now lives at Bristol, Illinois. We learn, by telegraph from Columbia, that the Legislature of the State of South Carolina met and organized on Monday last.

met and organized on Monday last.

The Governor's message was sent in yesterday. It is mostly made up of State matters.

The Governor considers the financial distress greater than at any time since 1837, when the whole country was embarrassed. He opposes the creation of new banks, thinking them not calculated to remedy the evil. He opposes the abolishment of the militia system, and recommends a change in the school system. North Carolina Senators. Our readers are already aware that the Hon David S. Reid and the Hon. As Biggs have been elected to the Senate of the United States been elected to the Senate of the United States, the former for the short term and the latter to succeed Mr. Badger. The Whigs of the House paid a merited tribute to the public services and personal worth of the Hon. D. M. Barringer in the abons ment of the milita system, and rec-ommends a change in the school system. He thinks the laws relative to free persons of color arriving in the seaports of the State might be modified, so as not to give offence to foreign upporting him for the vacancy, and to thos exalted abilities and that devotion to the in erests of the State that so pre-eminently dis-inguish Mr. Badger, in endorsing his Senatorial career.—Raleigh Register. Governments.

As respects national matters, the Governor As respects national matters, the Governor considers that the United States should carefully observe its treaties, pursue a sound and discreet foreign policy, and avoid even the appearance of grasping after any portion of foreign territory. He regards the result of the recent elections at the North as indicative of a great disturbance of the harmony and peace of the country; but he counsels calmness, moderation, and forbearance, and hopes the South will discard all party jealousies, and stand by the Constitution and the Union.

The Suspended Banks of Illinois The Chicago Journal states that a num-per of business firms, in view of no apparent effort being made on the part of banks that have spended to open their doors, have withdraw suspended to open their doors, have withdrawn their names from the circular agreeing to take such bills at par. The *Journal* advises that the requisitions of the law be applied to the banks, that receivers may be appointed to receive assets of the institutions, and distribute them

The Hon. As Biggs was elected on Saturday last, 25th November, a Senator of the United States, by the Legislature of North Carolina, for six years from the 4th of March next, when Iron Foundry Destroyed. Boston, Nov. 28.—The extensive iron foundry at Bridgeport was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, upon which there was a positive insurance amounting to \$20,000.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.—In the Criminal Court to-day, Dr. S. T. Beale was sentenced to four years and six months' imprisonment in the county jail. Previous to the sentence he made a speech, in which he asserted his entire

Toledo, Nov. 27.—The Commercial Branch ank of the State of Ohio in this city closed its Illness of Gov. Bigler,

Harrisburg, Nov. 30.—Gov. Bigler, who has been very ill during the past few days, is much better. He has been laboring for some time past under a serious attack of the liver complaint, which is gradually wearing away his Albany, Nov. 27.—Phelps, convicted of the murder of his wife at West Troy, has been sentenced to be hung on the 13th of January. The Governor of New York. The official vote, as published in the Albany lrgus, gives the following result;

Virginia State Democratic Convention.

Richmond, Dec. 2.—The Democratic Convention at Staunton had an exciting time of it yesterday up to 10 e'clock at night. On the first ballot for Governor, Mr. Wise had 31,419 vesterday in the total action and the first ballot for Governor, Mr. Wise had 31,419 votes; Mr. Leake 25,762; Mr. Smith 2,105; Mr. Holliday 1,236; Mr. Seddon 491; and Mr. Faulkner 259. Mr. Wise wants but 237 votes of the Mr. Clark's plurality over Gov. Seymour is

The citizens of Carson Valley are urging he annexation of that place to California.

Closing of Navigation. Utica, Dec. 2 .- The navigation of the Eric Canal is apparently suspended, on account of the ice. On the Chenango Canal, a number of boats are frozen in at various points.

Bangor, (Me.,) Dec. 2.—The navigation in this section of country appears to be closed for

Representatives Elected in Massachusetts. Charles H. Brock, John Elkins, and William Bunker, were elected Representatives from Nantucket on Monday. They are all Know

Nothings.

Barnstable elected R. S. Pope and Mr. Asa L. Lovell, Know Nothings.

The second ballot in Northampton resulted in the election of Oliver Warner, (Republican,) and member of last year. He received 243 votes; Milo J. Smith, 197; scattering, 15. The

"It will be noticed that both of the Representatives chosen are Free-Soilers, and both were on the regular Free Soil ticket. Mr. Huntington, however, was first nominated by the Know Nothings. Yet he is not a member of the Order, and, we believe, has no sympathy with that organization. He was nominated by the Know Nothings without his knowledge and against his wishes; and why they nominated against his wisnes; and then they nominated him is a mystery past finding out. He is an able man, and probably the ablest in the new Legislature. We should not be surprised to see him, before the close of the session, lashing the very men who were chiefly instrumental in placing him in the office. However, we apprehend he will do no serious damage to that which is right and true. "Mr. Warner is one of the few members of

the last Legislature that have been re-elected He is a good man, and will do no discredit to those who have chosen him. He is not a Know Nothing, yet he will be more likely to support any practical measures which that party may bring forward to advance its main principles, an his colleague, Mr. Hunting

"It is perhaps due to say, that Messrs. Huntington and Warner were not elected because they were Free-Soilers, for there was very little party feeling manifested during the election. They were both voted for by Whigs and Democrats, as well as by Free-Soilers; in fact, Mr Warner received almost the entire Whig and Democratic vote on the last ballot." Democratic vote on the last ballot."

The Hampshire Gazette (Whig) says—"We have good evidence that neither of these gentlemen will support Gen. Wilson for the U.

Election Returns of Illinois Complete The Chicago Journal gives the following the result of the complete returns from t Senatorial and Representative districts:

Whig and Anti-Nebraska - 14 46 60
Nebraska Democrats - - 11 29 40 Whig and Anti-Nebraska maj. 3 The Body of Sir John Franklin Found by Dr. Kane.
The Lake Superior Mining News of Nove

"By private letters we learn that the bodies of Sir John Franklin and his men have been found by Dr. Kane's party, frozen, perfectly

preserved.
"In our last number we gave the report of 'In our last number we gave the report of the intelligence derived from some of the Esquimaux Indians of the discovery of some of the silver used by Franklin's expedition, and marked with his initials. The later report is of the discovery of the bodies, and from our uthority we have the right to believe it to be

The editor makes no mention of the source of his information, nor of the direction whence The Civil War in China

The circulars from Canton to September 23d peak of continued attacks upon that city, one of which, on the 22d, lasted for several hours The suburbs of Canton and the country for miles around have been made desolate. The rebels were expecting reinforcements, when the attacks upon the city would probably be more

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL

It was expected in the French camp on th 3d of November that an assault would be made upon the town on the 5th. Eight thousand Frenchmen offered themselves as volunteers but only 4,000, under Prince Napoleon, were selected. On the 4th the firing was slack on both sides. Preparations were being made for the assault, and scaling ladders had been or dered up. Apparently the assault was prevented by Prince Menschikoff's attacking the Allie on the 5th. Of this sanguinary engagement we of course have no details. We published the report of the French General Can-robert on Tuesday. We now add the telegraphic report of Lord Raglan, commander of the British forces, and that of Prince Menschikoff n command of the Russians:

"Camp, Nov. 6.—The enemy, with immense force, attacked yesterday, in the dawn of morning, the right of the English position before Sebastopol, which was defended by the second division and the brigade of guards of the first light division, the fourth division, and part of the third; and subsequently by the division of Gen. Bosquet, and other corps of the French army, which, by their gallant conduct, contributed essentially to the decided success of the day. Gen. Canrobert immediately came to the spot, and gave me the support of his assistance and of his excellent counsel. The battle was extremely obstinate, and it was not till past noon that the enemy was definitely repulsed and forced to retreat, leaving the field of battle covered with his dead and several hundreds of prisoners. The number of the enemy much exceeded that which was opposed to us at Alma, and the losses of the Russians have been enormous. Our losses have also been very ENGLISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

cording to his report, 22,000 Russians were engaged in this affair. Menschikoff announces that he is about to concentrate all his forces

now at Bakshiserai, Simpheropol, and other places, and he expresses his hopes of decisive success. He says the Allies are reduced to 50,000 men, notwithstanding the partial reinforcements they have received. BURNING OF THE RUSSIAN HOSPITAL. An occurrence of the most horrible nature

has taken place. The great hospital in Sebas-topol was set on fire by the shells of the Allies, and was burnt to the ground, with all its in-mates—two thousand sick and wounded. This frightful circumstance is passed over as quietly as possible in the English and French papers, but it demands the most pointed attention. It may be remembered that we published an Eng-lish story to the effect that Menschikoff hoisted the hospital flag over a magazine, which the English directed their fire upon and blew up. We fear the building thus fired on was really

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. London, Nov. 18 .- Lieut. Gen. Sir Georg Cathcart, Brig. Gen. Strangeway, and Brig Gen. Guldie, were killed in action on the 5th. This news has been received by the Duke of Newcastle, and is official.

A mass of telegraphic despatches has been

A mass of telegraphic desparences has been received during the night. The dates from the Crimea arc to the 3d and 4th.

The Duke of Cambridge had a horse killed under him. The English had 2,000 killed and curately known. The Russian loss is between ,000 and 8,000.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Constantin

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Constantino-ple, sick. He is suffering from diarrhea. The attack on the 5th was made by 40,000 of the enemy. The redoubts were taken and retaken. The French lost 1,500 killed and Gen. Brown's arm has been amputated. The Russians had left the heights of Balaklava. They expected reinforcements. The Allies are continually reinforced. The steam frigates have arrived at Batoum, to convey 4,000 troops to the Crimea. Letters from Constantinople of the 6th state that 5,000 French Crimea, with a favorable wind. The Turkish man-of-war Abadischi had undered, with the Turkish Admiral and sever

hundred men on board. An Egyptian frigate has been lost in the Black Sea.

Miss Nightingale, with thirty-seven nurses for the hospital at Scutari, arrived at Constan

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE. The steamer Africa arrived last evening a

lew York, with dates from London and Liver pool to the 18th.

The English accounts of the action in the Crimea of the 5th of November did not reach London until the 16th, owing to telegraphic

interruptions. Lord Raglan says that the ene my, with an immense force, attacked, at the my, with an immense force, attacked, at the dawn of morning, the right of the English position. The battle was extremely obstinate. It was not till past noon that the enemy was definitely repulsed. He was then forced to retreat, leaving the field covered with his dead. There were several hundred prisoners taken. The number of the enemy exceeded that at Alma. The losses of the Russians were enormous. The losses of the Allies were also very great Sir George Cathcart and Generals Strangeway and Gouldie were killed; and Generals Sir George Brown, Bentinck, Adams, Buller, and forrens, were wounded. The conduct of the allied troops, in the face of an enemy so superior in numbers, is stated to have been excel-

lent,
A Russian official letter says, the arrival the Grand Dukes produced such enthusiasm in the Russian ranks, that the General thought it well to turn it to good account; and, consequently, on the 5th of November, the garrison made two sorties—the first at one o'clock of the afternoon against the English, and the second at two o'clock against the French. The affair with the English was of the most desperate kind. It is said that the Russians succeeded in spiking their guns; and on the side of the French, fifteen guns were also spiked by the

Russians.

After this, the Russians retired with all haste. when the French division pursued them under the very walls. But the French were there re-ceived with a murderous fire, and had to fall back. An obstinate and sanguinary engage-ment then ensued, which was prolonged till nightfall. Prince Menschikoff admits the loss of 4,000 men, and says that the loss of the Allies was at least equal to his own. According to his account, 22,000 Russians were engaged

in this conflict.

A telegraphic report from Vienna states that despatches had been received there, from Balaklava, to the 11th of November, which show that another great battle had been fought, in which the Russians lost 9,000 men, and the Allies also suffered greatly, but remained masters of the field. This report is hardly reconcilable with official Russian news through the same channel, which states that from the 5th to the 9th of November nothing importan had occurred. An action may, nevertheless have occurred on the 10th.

It is evident that a great deal of serious work

It is evident that a great deal of serious work yet remains for the combatants. During the cessation of field fighting, the bombardment was continued; but every breach that could be made in the fortifications was repaired with alacrity. Four Russian ships in the harbor had been *sunk by the fire of the Allies; and the great hospital, containing 2,000 wounded Russians, had been burnt.

The Allies were making preparations for an assault upon Sebastopol. Scaling ladders had been ordered up for their use, and the Russians were preparing for street fighting, by fortifying the houses, and posting cannon, to sweep the streets.

streets.
Sickness was on the increase in the camp of

and forced to retreat, leaving the field of bat the covered with his dead and several hundreds of prisoners. The number of the enemy much exceeded that which was opposed to us at Alma, and the losses of the Russians have been enormous. Our losses have also been very great. Gen. Sir George Brown, Major Gen. Bentinck, Brigadier Generals Adams, Ruller, and Torrens, have been wounded. The conduct of the troops, in the face of an enemy so superior in numbers, has been excellent.

"RAGLAX."

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following is a translation of Prince Menschikoff's despatch, forwarded from St. Petersburgh, via Berlin, the 12th instant:

"The Prince Menschikoff advises us from the Crimea, under date of the 6th November, mat on the day previous two vigorous sallies were made by the garrison of Sebastopol—one daracted against the right flank of the enemy, the

he Veto.

At about two o'clock the President's Annual dessage was received and read—the President having been previously waited upon by a joint committee of the two Houses, to inform him of their readiness to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

The Message, as had been anticipated, is al together pacific in its tone, and gives a gratify ng statement in regard to our relations with other Governments. After it had been read. the usual number of copies were ordered to be printed.

Great Snow Storm at the East. New York, Dec. 4.—There is a terrible sno

storm eastward. The roads are all blocked up, and last evening's mail, with the President' Message for Boston, only reached Hartford. The snow is over a foot deep, and it is still snowing and drifting badly. Baltimore Market.

Baltimore. Dec. 4 .- Business to-day is quiet Small sales Howard Street flour at \$8.121; City Mills held at \$7.94. Sales of white wheat at \$1.85 @ \$1.97; red do., \$1.85 @ \$1.90. Corn—new white, 75 @ 77; old, same price. Yellow, old, 81 cents; new, 79 @ 80. Oats— 46 @ 48.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Shares, 421 @

44, cash and time. Maryland coupon sixes 100 @ 102.

Baltimore Cattle Market. Baltimore, Dec. 4.—There were 2,000 head for beef cattle offered at the scales to-day, and 5,500 sold at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$4 downward.

Address, post paid, JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher.

28 Beckman st., New York. Baltimore, Dec. 4 .- There were 2,000 head 1,500 sold at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$4 per 100 fb. on the hoof, equal to \$5 @ \$8 nett, averaging \$3.50 gross. There were 300 left over, and 200 driven off. The market slightly depressed. Hogs \$5.50 @ \$6.50 per 100 lb. Sheep \$2 @ \$3 per head, and dull.

wo years since, of spinal dises Papers in Oregon, please copy.

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Since our last, we have had the pleasure of viewing this Panorama, and can but add our commendation to that of the press generally, and of all who have seen it, as being this Panorama, and can but add our commendation to that of the press generally, and of all who have seen it, as being a very truthful representation of the city, as weil as of severy day life in the same. It begins with a birds-eye view of the entire city, then takes you along the docks, from Jersey Ferry to Castle Garden, affording a most excellent view of the shippings, &c.; then through the Battery and up Broadway to Fourteenth street, showing distinctly every house on the east side of the street, and even giving minutely the color and style of every sign on them, whilst the lecturer adds additional interest to the scene by the color, and fornish, as heretofore, stories, sketches, and one or more drainish, as heretofore, stories, sketches, and one or more whilst the lecturer adds additional interest to the scene by pointing out each public building, residence, or other place of interest, and also imparting much useful and amusing information. Various military and other processions, "busses," different styles of carriages, noted characters pily introduced, as also several drop scenes of va public buildings in other parts of the city. On the w it is a very correct representation of New York as it is, and to those who have never visited the great city of Gotham will give a fair conception of the place and habits of the people. Let no one fail of seeing it.

414

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Naw York, August 30, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint for a long time, and never found permanent re-lief until I used Dr. McLane's Liver Pills. By their use, I have been completely cured of that dreadful disease, and I have been completely cured of that dreadint disease, and now take pleasure in recommending them to all who are troubled with liver complaint, sick headache, or dyspepsia.

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We could easily fill a column with similar or ory notices from subscribers and the press. THE CULTIVATOR—a Monthly Journal for the Farmer year. [17 Clubs of 20 will be furn

This work, which has now been published for twenty years, it too well known in every part of the Unios, t need commendation. It is believed that it is not too much to say that it has always enjoyed the reputation of ranking as the first of our Monthly Rural Journals.

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READY

TO NEW YORK CITY Bullard's Panorama takes the spectator of miles, through the the streets of New York city, fully showing the business, bustle, and confusion, of Life. He has a view of more than 700 horses and riages, and upwards of 10,000 of its people! Process Military Companies, Bands of Music, Shipping, St.

R. D. MUSSEY, M. D., W. H. MUSSEY, M. D.

[From the New Orleans Delta, Oct. 31.1

Aglade surrendered nerselt yesterday at the pulice station, stating that her mistress, Fanny Smith, had treated her most cruelly. She was locked up for an investigation. This Fanny Smith is the same woman who has figured

lately in the papers so conspicuously on charges of burning and torturing her slaves.

Runaway Negroes.—Officer De Courcey yes-

terday arrested, on a search-warrant, at the slave yard of James White, in Gravier street,

six slaves, Eliza, Olive, Henry Clay, Cinte, Jesse, and Harriet, alleged to belong to the estate of Mr. Walton, deceased, of De Soto county, Miss. It is stated that they had been

stolen from Mississippi some three weeks since. Mr. White, the keeper of the slave station, who

purchased the stolen property, was required to give bail of \$5,000 for his future appearance

WHITE WOMAN SOLD AS A SLAVE.

The Shreveport (La.) Southwestern says:

1853, by George Cope, who emigrated to Texas.
After arriving in Texas, she was sold by George
Cope to a Doctor Terry, in Upshur county,
Texas, and was soon after sold by him to a Mrs.

says that she protested against each sale made

f her, declaring herself a free woman. She

names George Gilmer, Thomas Rogers, John Garret, and others, residents of Pike county, Alabama, as persons who have known her from infancy as the daughter of one Jeremiah Lud-

low and Rene Martin, a widow at the time of her birth, and as being a free white woman, and

her father a free white man. Violet is about

nstituting legal proceedings for her freedom.

SLAVE KIDNAPPER CONVICTED OF MAN-

The Dayton Gazette says that McCord, who

vas tried last week at Xenia, for causing the

was tried last week at Aenia, for causing the death of a negro, several months ago, while at-tempting to kidnap the poor fellow, was found guilty of murder in the second degree. The jury were out from two o'clock on Friday after-

oon until Saturday morning-the difference o

opinion among them being only as to the grade

f the crime committed, the prosecution having

while the defence argued that it was at me

but manslaughter. The jury "split the differ ence"—saving the prisoner's neck, but consign

ng him to the penitentiary for life.

McCord is no doubt a very bad man, and hi

ictim was no doubt a very worthless one.

McCord, riding in a buggy, overtook the n

gro, who was a foot, and invited him to ride. Being then in an Anti-Slavery neighborhood, it was agreed between them that the negro should

represent himself as a fugitive slave, McCord passing for an agent or conductor of the underground railroad—the firm being organized for the purpose of "making a raise" out of such

benevolent persons as they might chance to meet. The business, however, did not prove very lucrative. The only person they met was a lapsed disciple of George Fox, who replied to their story, that gold and silver he had none,

sympathy with runaway negroes. Upon this hint, McCord changed his plans; and, having found the right kind of assistance, proceeded to capture and bind his late partner, with the view

of selling him at the nearest market for such

commodities. The negro stoutly resisted, and even after he had been secured, as was suppo-

sed, he broke loose and ran-McCord and two of the Chapmans pursuing, catching, and over-powering him; in doing which, they so injured him by blows on the head, that he died soon af-terwards. Life being extinct, they placed the

body in McCord's buggy, and took it some distance away, where it was found next morning,

exposed in a sitting posture against a tree.

Two of the Chapmans—father and son—were arrested on their own confession of participation in the outrage, and indictments are now

pending against them, for trial at the next term of the Green county Common Pleas. Mean-ime they are at large on bail, and will proba-

bly leave the country.

A motion for a new trial in the McCord case

was argued on Saturday by his counsel, Messrs. Scott and Vallandigham, on the ground that the evidence would only justify a verdict for manslaughter. Judge Rodgers, in overruling the motion, remarked that such a verdict would

have been entirely satisfactory to him, but that the jury having thought proper to place the of-fence one degree higher, he did not feel called upon to disturb their finding.

Chicago Tribune, Nov. 13.

ed that it was murde

Hagen, or Hagens, of the same county.

ore the recorder, to stand an examination, on

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A GRAVE CHARGE.

The Washington Star, announcing that Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, will be absent from Washington this winter, says: "Mr. Atchiso intends to stay at home and electioneer for return to the Senate, his term expiring next March." In reply to this, the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat, of Thursday last, makes the follow-

ing astounding charge:

"In regard to the speculations of the Star, however, we have a cue to add that has not yet however, we have a cue to add that has not yet been made public. It is, that Senator Atchison is at present engaged in the upper country, organizing a secret society, to consist of five thousand persons, pledged to repair into Kansas on the day of the first election held there, to vote slavery into that Territory. Of this we have unthentic information, and in a few days we shall expose the whole scheme; for, while we wish to see the whole people of Kansas determine the question of their own domestic institutions, in forming their own State Constitution, cannot and will not tolerate such an unlawnot and will not tolerate such an unlaw d iniquitous rascality as that of 'Drunken which proposes that a large body of are not, and do not intend to become, s of that Territory, shall by force over-ne sense and wishes of its legitimate set-

> [COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] For the National Era. THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY. LETTER XXIII

ALL THEORIES OF GOVERNMENT, UNDER ALL FORMS, PRECLUDE THE IDEA OF POWER TO LEGALIZE SLAVERY, BUT IMPLY THE OBLI GATION OF SUPPRESSING IT.

To the Friends of American Liberty: In my last letter, I showed that the chime of Legalized Slavery is upheld only by judicial servility and legislative usurpation, at once despotic and disorganizing; that the claim is as msafe for the rich as for the poor; that it is consistent with all legal and constitutional defences of human rights, subversive of all just conceptions of law, involving self-contradictions and absurdities too crude to be described without irony-too impious to be, without atheism

My object, in this Letter, is to show that non My object, in this Letter, is to show that none of the current theories of Civil Government, in any part of Christendom, or of the civilized world, or even so far as we know—among Mahometans, Jews, pagans, and savages, afford any countenance to the pretence that Civil Government has authority to legalize Slavery, but, and the contract are inconsistent with any such

This statement is not to be disparaged by the fact that Slavery exists in various countries, and that it is tolerated and even upheld by the rulers. It is so in our own country, but in known opposition to our theory of Civil Government, and our solemn National Declaration of the principles upon which it is founded. Just so, it will found that the Slavery tolerated and upheld by the rulers of other countries is thus sustained in opposition to their own theories and avowed principles of Government, however diverse, in some respects, from each other, and especial-

ly from ours.

The different forms of Government known subject under the names of the Theocratic, the Patriarchal, the Monarchical, the Aristocratic, the Democratic, the Representative Republican.
All the elementary principles of Government are supposed to be embodied or exemplified in these, or in various modifications and mixtures

or, if we look at Civil Government, irrespective of its outward forms, and inquire after its origin, its obligations, the foundations of its authority, its objects, its functions, its mission, we shall find, in the world's literature on the subject, such ideas as the following. subject, such ideas as the following:

(1.) Civil Government is held to be an ordinance of God. (2.) It is held to be an instituand ordained in their condition, a necessity and an obligation to provide for themselves social Governments, in subordination to his own. (4.) Religion, as taught by Divine Revelation, is held to require or sanction Civil Government, in accordance with one or more of the preceding ideas. (5.) The origin of Civil Society and of Civil Government, irrespective of forms, has been sought in an imaginary social compact, in which men emerged from a state of nature, into a social state. This is propounded as a theory, not as a historical fact. (6.) Continuous as a historical fact. (6.) Con lics, are supposed to originate and mould Governments. (7.) The relation of a Government to its subjects is held to be paternal, or that of a father to his children; or (8.) It is held to be the relation of a community to each of its members. (9.) The functions of Government have always been held to include, (prominently, if not exclusively,) jurisprudence—to which is commonly added, supervision, direction, political economy, international regulation, and defence. (10.) The object or mission of Government is sometimes held to be the aggrandizement of the rulers, or of the State; but (11.) It is always held to include, emphatically, protection, security, the execution of justice between a man and his neighbor. All theories of Government, under all forms, include and profess this, whatever the practice may be whatever the practice may be.

These various ideas of the origin, authority

relations, and functions of Government might be distributed, naturally, under the corresponding forms of Government before mentioned—thus, the idea of a "divine ordinance" is Theo cratic; the idea of a paternal Government is Patriarchal; the idea of the "consent of the governed" is Democratic, &c. But the distribution is by no means confined always to those forms. In republics, the idea of the paternal character of Government is not wholly obsolete; and monarchs desire the reputation of ruling for the good of the People. So all Governments, under all religions, admit the obligations of justice, and exact homage for the administration of it by an authority superior to that of man. And hence it may be presumed that, under all forms of Government, and amid all the various theories and ideas which gave rise the various theories and ideas which gave rise to those forms, and which receive their expres-sions and manifestations under them, there is

modification of the Patriarchal. At first, doubtless, on the demise of the Patriarch, some strong defender or wise administrator of justice was chosen to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, would be designated to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, would be designated to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, would be designated to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, would be designated to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, would be designated to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, would be designated to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, would be designated to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, would be designated to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, would be designated to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, would be designated to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, would be designated to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, would be designated to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, would be designated to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, would be designated to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, would be designated to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, would be designated to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, would be designated to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, well instructed and well known, would be designated to succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, which we well instructed and well known to the season of these succeed him. His son, well instructed and well known, who had again visited Kentuckians, in their turn, caught two of these free white citizens of Indiana, who had again visited Kentuckians and having such boundless resources, and always seed and having such boundless resources, and and having such boundless resources, and having such boundless resources,

ceasions, in the name of organic Patriarcha aw! The ballot box, a milder instrument in

GROES ON RAILROADS.

The regulations of the Jefferson Railway Company requiring colored persons to produce evidence of their freedom before travelling on heir road, has provoked much excited discu sion. We quote as follows:

laws which she may deem necessary in her busi-ness, not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or of Indiana; and at the time of the plaintiff's demand, she had a by-law declaring that the conductors on the road should not carry colored persons, unless known to be free. Railroad companies are common car-riers of passengers, and in general are bound to carry all sober persons, of civil demeanor, who will pay their fare, and will comply with

the reasonable regulations of the company.

"The question in this suit is, Is the by-law aforesaid a reasonable regulation? "'Colored persons' are persons having enough negro blood to be within the disabilities which

diana. A negro cannot vote; he cannot be a citizen of this State; the Constitution declares that a foreign negro shall not enter Indiana that all contracts made with such negro are void, and that he cannot be employed in Indi ana, except under a penalty. A person having one-eighth or more of negro blood cannot be a witness in cases in which a white man is con-

"The provisions are material to the determina tion of the questions in this suit. A rule may be reasonable when such laws exist, which would not be reasonable where the law makes no distinction between the races. The court is bound, whatever may be the opinion of the judge as to the humanity or policy of such laws, not merely to enforce them in the proper cases, but to consider their spirit and intention. but to consider their spirit and intention where in collateral matters. Since, by the law of Indiana, such infamy attaches to negro blood, that a colored person cannot be received in the courts of justice where a white man is concerned, it would seem that a common carrier of passengers may reasonably refuse to carry any 'colored persons' in the cars in which white men are carried. It would also seem that such knowledge and belief, on the first principles of nature's self-defence. May his reign of terror common carriers might reasonably refuse, in a State with such a Constitution as ours, to carry,

tion of man, either with or without "the consent of the governed." (3.) These two ideas are supposed to be harmonized and conjoined by conceiving that the Creator and Providential that all persons are free, yet the fact being that that all persons are free, yet the fact being that some colored persons are not free, it is reason-able that the matter should be settled in each case at the time the colored person applies for his seat. I am therefore of opinion that the plaintiff has no cause of action, and that the judgment of the Justice should be reversed."

In nothing is the devilishness (I cannot truly use a more fitting term) of Slavery more manifest than in its debauching influence upon the public sentiment of the border counties in the public sentiment of the border counties in the Western free States. Our system of legally graduating the reward for catching a negro, according to the location of the catcher, tends

waters, and driven rapinly across the river, where she was lodged in the Covington jail, as a fugitive slave from Maysville, Kentucky. The kidnappers said she had escaped some two weeks since.

"The jailer was touched with the girl's story directly to this end. So contemptible is ne-gro-hunting felt to be, even in the slave States, that the aid of the law is found to be necessary, in order to induce men to engage in it.

The law compels the owner to pay a large reward for a returned slave, whether he is willing or not. Ten dollars in the county, twenly dollars in the State, and fifty dollars in a free State, is, I believe, the minimum amount fixed by law; in addition to which, all expenses are to be paid. By this means a man's avarice in section of the case with impartiality. The freedom of Jane was established, and an order was given by the Mayor for her release. In the mean time the kidnappers to the paid. By this means a man's avarice from "The same gentleman also secured the services of Messrs. Caldwell and Burrows, attorneys, of this city. Mr. Burrows repaired immediately to Covington, and had the girl taken before Mayor Foley, who heard the case with impartiality. The freedom of Jane was established, and an order was given by the Mayor for her release. In the mean time the kidnappers to be paid. by law; in addition to which, all expenses are to be paid. By this means a man's avarice is satisfied at the expense of his humanity, and the infamy which attaches to the occupation seems to be measured by a kind of "sliding

scale" of dollars and cents.

Those who lose slaves must frequently double

WORKINGS OF THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION. that among the entire list of our flour dealers,

occasions, in the name of organic Patriarchal law! The ballot box, a milder instrument in Republics, answers the purposes as well.

[REMAINDER OF LETTER XXIII NEXT WEEK.]

To the Editor of the National Era:

In your last number is a well-written article, exposing the barbarism of some of the constitutional provisions and laws of the State of Indiana. The black laws of Indiana are a disgrace to any people calling themselves Christian; and in order that your readers may see how near the free State of Indiana, under the lead of her "Bogus Democrats," has assimilated her practice to that of the slave States, I send you the following report of a recent decision in the Clark county Circuit Court, which decision has given rise to a good deal of discussion in this neighborhood.

INDIANA COURTS UPON THE RIGHTS OF NEGROES ON RATLEOADS.

WORKINGS OF THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION.

Kidnupping of Free Negroes in Kenlucky—4
Free Girl laken from Ohio, and Sold into Slavery—Desperation of the Gang—Negro Traders Implicated.

[Kidnupping of Free Negroes in Kenlucky—4
Free Girl laken from Ohio, and Sold into Slavery—Desperation of the Gang—Negro Traders Implicated.

[From the Frankfor (Ky.) Yeoman, Nov. 18.]

The last few days unfold to the public such thrilling facts as to create a spirit of indomitation to purge this community hysea or land. The receivers of flour, and who are commission merchants, sell on store as the article comes forward, according to their judge ment, or the instructions of shippers.

"Probably no business done in this city, requiring the employment of a like amount of capital, and an energy and vigilance that this deluding our slaves from their masters to receive any sell them, is the established profession of a gang located upon the borders of the particular character of this State, thereby boldly conducting a villanous system of piracy, heretofore unknown in the annals of crime in Kentucky.

On Friday morning the employment of a like amount of capital, and an energy and vigilance that this does not have the p Suspicion, or the statements of the negroes, (which is not evidence in Kentucky,) proved that Lewis, Allen, and Henry Young, of this county, were the individuals in whose posses-

From the New Orleans Delta, Oct. 31.]

Cruel Treatment of Slaves.—Fedora Feber, housekeeper for Christian Groff, is charged by the latter with having cruelly treated his slaves, and with being in the constant habit of cruelly abusing them. She was required to give bonds for her appearance to answer the charge.

Fanny Smith Again.—A slave girl named Aglade surrendered herself yesterday at the police station, stating that her mistress. Fanny sion the girl was found.

Arrests were made, our best and promin citizens turning out to capture the rogues. Lewis and Allen Young were forcibly taken by "Clark Circuit Court. November Term. 1854—Submitted upon an agreed statement of facts—Opinion by Judge Bicknell."

"Obadiah Buckner vs. Jeffersonville Railroad Company.

"In this case, the plaintiff being a 'colored person,' applied for, and offered to pay for, a passage on defendant's cars; defendant refused to carry him, unless he would produce evidence of his freedom. The plaintiff, in a suit before a Justice of the Peace, recovered twenty dollars damages for the refusal, and the defendant appealed to this court.

"The defendant is authorized to pass all bylaws which she may deem necessary in her busi-

steal a free negro, or decoy our slaves and sell them to negro traders. Let me here apprise the slave owners of Kentucky, that negro tra-ders are more to be feared, and require a closer watch, than the incendiary abolitionists secretly insinuating themselves among us.

It is justly estimated that two thirds of the

slaves that escape from their masters are trans-ported through the agency of slave dealers to the South. Let the loser of slave property ex-amine the negro pens of the State, and through-out the South, before offering rewards or look-ing towards Canada. Now, I here fearlessly charge, that any man or set of men, who deal in slaves as a business or profession, will not The Shreveport (La.) Southwestern says:

"A woman, calling herself Violet Ludlow, was arrested a few days ago, and committed to jail, on the supposition that she was a runaway slave belonging to A. M. Mobley, of Upshur county, Texas, who had offered through our columns a reward of \$50 for her apprehension. On being brought before a justice of the peace, she stated that she was a white woman, and claimed her liberty. She states that she is a daughter of Jeremiah Ludlow, of Pike county, Alabama, and was brought from that country in 1853, by George Cope, who emigrated to Texas. hesitate, from conscientions scruples, to receive stolen property, or assist in deluding a content-ed slave from a home, for the sake of gain. Let the citizens of this State frown down these offensive characters, destroy their inhuman pens, and the condition of our slaves will

be much improved.

I have strayed, Mr. Editor, from my subject.
The city council met on Monday morning, and ordered a meeting of the people, to protect their rights and property, for within five days the city has been fired in various portions of the town, and the alarm bell ropes cut; in the mean time, seven or eight of our slaves were missing. This is intolerable. The meeting above was presided over by Mayor Dobyns. istration of Mayor Dobyns, who is untiring in

Startling disclosures were made to-day, re garding the late terrible powder explosion, with other acts of violence known in the calen-"But the by-law in question is less exclusive than this; it excludes those colored persons only who refuse to furnish evidence of their freedom. In this State, under our laws, I think

> The following, from the Cincinnati Gazette, relates to the kidnapping of Jane Moore in that city, and her transportation to Maysville:
>
> "A Case of Kidnapping.—On Friday night, a free colored woman named Jane Moore, whose sister lives on Sycamore, between Third and Fourth streets, was beaten and kidnapped by a but such as he had they were welcome to—pulling out a bottle of whiskey and treating them.
>
> The first house at which they stopped was that of Chapman, who informed McCord that he and his family were Virginians, and had no waiting, and driven rapidly across the river,

Those who lose slaves must frequently double to us, complaining of the drift of a paragraph in the legal reward when the negro is returned from the free States; and by this means they create a class of human negro hounds in some of the border counties of Indiana and Illinois, that cannot be matched in any slave State with which I am acquainted. With their appetites sharpened by gold, they will hunt down the panting fugitive with a persevering steadiness that is generally successful, and which utterly puts to shame the efforts which even the owners of the slaves put forth for their recovery.

A respected subscriber in Boston has written to us, complaining of the drift of a paragraph in the letter of our late correspondent at Boston, on the alleged ill-doings of the dealers is coal and flour, who are charged with "a wicked and heartless conspiracy" to keep back the price of those articles to an inordinate degree. Our friend does not undertake to speak of or for the coal-dealers. But he says that the dividual any foundation in fact." He says:

"The prices of breadstuffs began to increase soon after the coming in of the harvest of 1853," A respected subscriber in Boston has written under all forms of Government, and amid all the various theories and ideas which gave rise to those forms, and which receive their expressions and manifestations under them, there is nothing that can warrat in Civil Government the monstrous claim of an authority or power to legalize human chattelhood. Let us look at them and see.

The Patriarchal form of Government was witnessed among the Patriarcha, the fathers of families, so large as to constitute communities of men requiring a Civil Government and understanding the district of the consument of the first of families, so large as to constitute communities of men requiring a Civil Government was witnessed among the Patriarcha, the fathers of families, so large as to constitute communities of men requiring a Civil Government would be designated by another part of them.

The Monarchical form of Government would preclude the idea of legalizing Slavery. The father would never consent that one part of these.

The Monarchical form of Government would preclude the idea of legalizing Slavery. The father would never consent that one part of these.

The Monarchical form of Government would preclude the idea of legalizing Slavery. The father would never consent that one part of the consideration, who had frequently been engaged in the patriotic business of the kentucky counties which bother the folion view, the land and consequent large export of grain and flour both from interiors and escophing the patriotic business of wheat and flour both from interiors and sea-both of the consumption, a wonder of the consumption, and then returning fugitive slaves of the river, under promise of seeing them as a consequent large export of grain and flour both from interior and sea-both of the farmers, who are always awake to the farmers, who are always awake to the farmers, who are always awake to the finding.

The Monarchical form of Government is, in the consisting the patriotic business of the cast of the latter; and taking the rail-to-defender or wise administrator of justice was

The lecturer proposed to speak as well of the advantages as of the evils of Slavery. Its principal advantage was to be found in a community of labor, a social or Fourierite system, by which one man had the direction, charge, and care of providing for a number, and this was an advantage only in cases where the master devoted himself to the welfare of his slaves; but that was inet as two even glaveholders as that was just as rare among slaveholders devotion to the laboring classes among tharistocracy of the Northern States.

The evils of Slavery were:

1. That it prevented the progress of the State which it existed.

2. That it tended to build up an aristocracy to place all the land in large estates and in the

3. That the system was destructive not onl of the liberty of the colored, but of the white population; and not only of the white population of the slave States, but also of the free

States.

These he considered in the order named Under the first head he remarked, that free schools in the North developed the mind of the schools in the North developed the mind of the Northern laborer, and taught him to control the powers of nature; hence the manufacturing spirit so universal throughout the North. Though conventions at Memphis and other places might resolve and re-resolve to become their own manufacturers, it would be of no avail, because three millions of the laboring winds of the Scatter was in stellid increases. ainds of the South were in stolid ignorance minds of the South were in stolid ignorance—could not read, and consequently could not control those powers of nature necessary for the successful prosecution of manufacturing enterprise. As the capitalist could not make manufacturing profitable, he was obliged to invest in land, and the result was to place the land in the hands of the few, and to destroy the middle classes. Towns and cities in the slav States declined after a certain period. Madison, Scott, and Bourbon counties ha

decreased in population thirty-three per cent. since the last census. It was true Baltimore and St. Louis had steadily progressed, but this was because these cities had such a large infusion of men from Northern States. The non-slaveholding whites, which were in the prouch as the slaves. It was true that the slave read and write, as in the case of slaves, but they did it as effectually by preventing the es-tablishment of free schools. They openly avow ed that common school education and Slavery

vere incompatible.

The lecturer stated that he was a Kentuckian but he said it without boasting, and there were few Kentuckians that could make the statement without a boast. Kentucky was the freest of the slave States, and the only one that allowed the Constitution to be carried out. But when in the Mexican war—a war undertaken to keep up he supremacy, not the equality, of the slave States—the bone and sinew of Kentucky had en called on to enlist, not a single comm ion was issued to a non-slaveholder in the e re State. There was just as determined an istocracy in the slave States as ever existe

the history of the world.

In South Carolina the viva voce system of oting prevailed; and when it was proposed in the proposed in the secret ballot, i Convention to alter this to the secret ballot, it had been opposed; and the ground of the op-position, as stated by Mr. Marshall, was, beause he wished to preserve the wholesome in uence which the landlord holds over the ten ant. There were no manufactures there, excep a little mending of old boots and old carriages they did not even make their own hoe-handles, the material for which grew at their doors, but mported them, and therefore the laboring white nan could find no employment, but to become the tenant of some wealthy landholder. The landlord said to him, in effect, "Our forefather were unwise enough to give you the right o voting, but we will take care to render this nullity, for we will either control your vote, or you may take up your bed and walk." [Applause.] He could not see how Northern free men could unite themselves with the Democracy, which always had its high temple in South Carolina, the least democratic of all the States

Carolina, the least democratic of all the States of the Union.

Under the third head he remarked, that the South had actually retrograded under this tyranny, and had lost, since the Revolution, the liberty of speech and of the press, of immunity from search in person and papers, the right of post office, of trial by jury, and of confronting witnesses face to face. All these great principles, which were supposed to lie at the foundation of the British Constitution, had been lost since the Revolution by the slaveocracy.

It was at the present time a law of Kentucky, that if any man be suspected of stealing a slave, or of an intention to steal one, he could be brought before a magistrate, and, without a trial, thrown into prison at the discretion of the judge, unless he gave bonds to leave the State and never return.

In concluding this head, the lecturer remark-

udge, unless he gave bonds to leave the State and never return.

In concluding this head, the lecturer remark-

ed, that either the slaves of this Union must be free, or they (the slaveholders) must themselves be made slaves. [Applause.]

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The trial for slave trade piracy, ending in the conviction of the accused party, Captain James Smith, of the brig Julia Moulton, which has just taken place in the United States circuit court of this city, suggests the most mournful reflections. It is here established beyond denial that the slave trade with Africa is a branch of the mercantile profits of this city, and that the cruelties of the darkest crimes of the dark-est ages are pharisaically enacted by parties claiming to be gentlemen. It is, of course, certain that the captain and crew of the ship certain that the captain and crew of the ship are not the only pirates engaged in that particu-lar transaction; there are ship-builders and mercantile speculators involved with them, though not with them brought to justice. It is equally clear that the case of the Julia Moulton is one of many, with the single difference that this one is found out. On this head we pres-

ently shall have a word to say; but let us lo into the facts of this particular trial. into the facts of this particular trial.

It was proved that the ship was built in Maine, purchased in Boston by Capt. Smith, in January last, cleared in ballast for Newport on the 2d February, and brought to this port, the 2d February, and brought to this port, whence she was cleared, on the 11th February, with a crew of about fifteen persons. She was a regular Slaver, holding 664 human beings stolen from Africa, packed like herring—and how many happily died and were thrown overboard we cannot learn, as the counsel for the defence objected to an answer to a question designed to shed light on that branch of the peculiar institution. It was given in evidence that the captain told the mate that the real owner was a personage named Lemos, and that the Secretary of the Portuguese Consul went with him to Boston to purchase the vessel! The defence made for the prisoner was, that he was not an American, and, especially, that a custom-house oath should not be regarded. But Capt. Smith had been naturalized, and was considered an American citizen, though a German by birth, and was convicted accordingly. It is not necessary for us to recapitulate the details of the trial, as they have already been reported in our columns, but the following extracts from it are too pregnant with meaning the service of a present position. It will form a volume of about 450 pages 12mo, cloth. Illustrated. Retail price \$1.25.

Traveling agents will undoubtedly find a very extensive service to them, as we shall offer advantageous tensive and the service of the prisoner with meaning the captain of the prisoner of the newspaper having the largest circulation of any in the considered an American citizen, though a German by birth, and was convicted accordingly.

It is not necessary for us to recapitulate the details of the trial, as they have already been reported in our columns, but the following extracts from it are too pregnant with meaning the proposed and shall publish in December, two works which will have very large sales. One of these is "Ruth HALL", and work of extra merican, two works of the celebrated "Fen Larges," by this authores, two works of the celebrated "Fen Larges," by this authoress, two works of the celebrated "Fen Larges," by this authores, whence she was cleared, on the 11th February, reported in our columns, but the following extracts from it are too pregnant with meaning

not to bear repetition:
"Mr. McKeon, District Attorney, address the jury. He contended that the transaction was a most flagrant violation of the laws. He little thought, he said, when he assumed the office he now held, that he should so soon discover that New York is the very depot of this nefarious traffic. The testimony in the case showed that the Julia Moulton was fitted out at this rest average for the slower than the second seco slaves were to be emancipated in five years, and a fund of \$75,000 was set apart to settle them in a free State—each to share alike, from the youngest to the eldest. This fund amounted to about \$80,000 at the time of their liberaed to about \$80,000 at the time of their libera-tion, giving them \$2,000 each. A portion of this, some of them expended in the purchase of wives, husbands, and children, belonging to other estates, making the whole number up-wards of fifty. The heads of families and others arrived at their majority, have had lands pur-chased for them, and the money of the minors is placed at interest, a portion of which is to be expended for their boarding, clothing, and edu-cation. this port expressly for the slave trade, and that James Smith, the prisoner, was the master. The provisions taken on board, and other circumstances, were proof. They finally took on board, on the coast of Africa, what they designate the state of the st "Since the downfall, many years ago, of several large operators in a neighboring city, the trade in flour has been generally quite as legitimate and fair as that in any other article of large and constant use.

"During a period of ten years past, I have money anything like a combination among our flour dealers, to put up or to keep up the price of the article; on the contrary, there has always been a sharp competition running through the trade; and so cautious are most of the dealers, that when prices are high, they purchase sparingly, and have for the most part kept only moderate stocks during the year past, with here and there an exception—buying chiefly to meet immediate wants for they part past, with here and there an exception—buying chiefly to meet immediate wants of the year past, with here and there an exception—buying chiefly to meet immediate wants of the year past, with here and there an exception—buying chiefly to meet immediate wants of the year past, with here and there an exception—buying chiefly to meet immediate wants of the year past, with here and there an exception—buying chiefly to meet immediate wants of the year past, with here and there an exception—buying chiefly to meet immediate wants of the year past, with here and there an exception—buying chiefly to meet immediate wants of the year past, with the present time.

"I assert, without the fear of contradiction,"

to old and young; and we trust that his expectations of their future well-doing may be more than realized.—Promulgator, (Pu.)

The lecturer proposed to speak as well of the advantages as of the evils of Slavery. Its principal advantage was to be found in a community of labor, a social or Fourierite system, by which one man had the direction, charge, and far of providing for a number, and this was an advantage only in cases where the master denoted the control of the direction of the master denoted to it. The indictment says that the vessel was owned by said Smith, a citizen of the United States, or by some other citizen to the jurors unknown. It has been shown by a witness that the Secretary of the Portuguese Consul was said to have been interested in the vessel. Mr. Figaniere, the Consul, in order to do away with that, is called by counsel for defence, and he swears that he had no secretary. Who is this man? He declined to answer questions put to him in relation to the vessel, and it is to

put to him in relation to the vessel, and it is to be regretted, from the appearance, that there are slave traffickers among us, bearing the seals of a foreign Power. The District Attorney alluded to a figure put forth by Mr. O'Conor in his argument, that the District Attorney was groping about in the dark for a dagger with which to make his threats. There are real daggers, the District Attorney said, in the hands of the persons engaged in this traffic in this city, and any man's life is in danger who attempts to expose them. But for myself, even if I should lose my life, I will fearlessly do my duty."

New York Tribune.

In the Publication of Ida May, to November, THIS Book was announced for publication on the inst.; but, owing to the extent of advance order postponement is absolutely necessary for the prepara of a third edition, before the actual issue of the first.

The public may depend upon its prompt issue on the named.

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Mr. Brown, the eloquent auther, is now well known as Anti-Slavery men and women of two Continents; as Mr. Brown, the eloquent auther, is now well known to the Anti-Slavery men and women of two Continents; and this well-written book, so interesting to every friend of humanity, describes in beautiful language, not only the incidents and trials of his early life, but his more recent and pleasurable experiences during his sojourn in Europe. It is a book to be read and pondered, as the production of a colored man, once a slave, the representative of a despised race. God only knows how many William Wells Browns and Frederick Douglasses may at this moment be grinding in the Southern prison-house.

Ye men of America, who class the colored man with the brute creation, read this book when it is published, and then say whether or not a being capable of such attainments should be ranked with the beasts which perish. It will make an elegant 12mo volume of about 300 pages, with a steel portrait. Price 75 cents, bound in cloth.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers,
Nov. 16—Stiff.

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THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a very desirable tract of land, containing about 234 acres of excellent quality, situated about 10 miles north of the City of Washington, and about one mile from the new turnpike road to Brookville. About 150 acres is excellent woodland; it has a large stream of water running entirely through the farm, and upon it an excellent water power, suited to mill or manufacturing purposes.

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Nov. 16—3t

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Nov. 16—itf

Print Publisher, Boston, Mass.

EYE INFIRMARY.

THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF THE METRO-POLITAN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, For the Promotion and Encouragement of Man-

POLITAN MECHANICS INSTITUTE,

For the Promotion and Encouragement of Manufactures, Commerce, and the Mechanic and Useful Arts,

Will be opened at the City of Washington, on Thursday, the 3th day of February, 1855, in the new and splendid Hall of the Smithsonian Institution, which is one of the most magnificent rooms in the United States.

To this Exhibition the Manufacturers, Mechanics, Artists, Inventors, and all others desiring to display the results of their labor, skill, ingenuity, and taste, from all portions of the Union, are cordially invited to contribute.

The Machinery Department will be under the charge of a special Superintendent. Steam power, fixtures, labor, &c., will be given free of expense.

All intending to exhibit are requested to give notice at as early a day as possible. Goods should be accompanied with a proper invoice.

The Committee, therefore, feel that, in inviting centributions from all portions of the Union to the SECOND EXHIBITION OF THE METEOFOLITAN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, they are offering to the producer of excellent articles a valuable opportunity of making known to the whole country their novelty and utility, the superior style of their workmanship, and their adaptation to the purposes for which they may be intended.

They would respectfully solicit from the LADIES those specimens of elegant handiwork, which heretofore have formed so attractive and important a feature of these displays. It is proposed to submit all such contributions to a Committee of Ladies, and to award to articles of merit, premiums of jowelry, &c., suited to the tastes of the fair exhibitors.

The Hall will be opened for the reception of Goods on Monday, the 29th day of January, and on the evening of Thursday, the 8th of February, at 7 o'clock, the Exhibition will be formally opened for the reception of visiters, and continue open about feur weeks.

No article deposited after, Saturday night, 3d of February, can be entered upon the Judges' Lists for competition or premium, except such as the Committee shall b

All articles deposited for competition and premium must be of American manufacture, conspicu ously labelled with appropriate names; the name of the maker and inventor, (if known,) and the name of

the maker and inventor, (if known.) and the name of the depositor; a copy of which label must be furnish-ed the clerk at the time of bringing the goods for en-try on the record. Prices may be affixed, or not, at the option of the exhibitor. Depositors, at the time of entry, will receive a ticket of title to their goods, which ticket will also admit them to the Exhibition at all times when open to the public. to the public.

N. B. Goods should be addressed as follows: "Ex-

N. B. Goods should be addressed as follows: "Exhibition of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute,
Washington, D. C.," and should have the nature of
the articles, and the name of the party sending them,
distinctly marked on the packages. They should also
be accompanied by a detailed invoice.
Circulars, containing detailed instructions, will be
forwarded, and any information given, on application to the Corresponding Secretary, to whom all
communications on the business of the Institute
should be addressed. CARLISLE SEMINARY.

(MALE AND FEMALE.)
Rev. James Douglas, A. M., Principal,

A SSISTED by a large corps of able and exp

Teachers, filling every department of instruct of the structure of the structure

contains no hotels, saloons, or groceries, where intoxicating liquors are sold.

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There are six large recitation rooms, six music rooms, a commodious chapel, rooms for literary societies, a reading room, library, a large and convenient room for oil painting, with sky and side lights, bath rooms in connection with each department, and five flights of stairs, all connecting with outside doors, and accessible from any part of the building, thus affording ample opportunities of escape in case of fire. The whole is warmed by furnaces in the basement, thus obviating the danger and inconvenience of having stoves in the rooms, but at the same time keeping an equal temperature throughout the halls and rooms. Students are never exposed to draughts of cold air, as they are not required to go out of the building in passing to the rectantion rooms, chapel, or dining hall. The rooms of the students vary in size from 10 by 14 feet to 15 by 16 feet, and are furnished with a novable register in the floor, and also with a ventilator, by which means each student may graduate the temperature of his own room at pleasure. In addition to the above conveniences, the Institution employs a servants to carry water to and from the several halls, trim the lamps, and do the extra cleaning of the students' rooms.

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We intend the board shall be decidedly superior to that which is afforded in other boarding schools, thus removing the reproach too often and in many cases too justly connected with them.

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In the selection of Teachers, the Trustees have spared neither pains nor expense. Every department of instruction is filled by teachers of superior qualifications—experience and success in their profession. Students completing a prescribed graduating course will receive diplomas.

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The students of both departments are under the constant supervision of the Principal, Preceptress, and Teachers—sit at the same table with them, are accompanied by them to church and on their excursions, and are instructed concerning the social properties as well as the duties and obligations of life. No intercourse whatever is permitted between the two departments, except in the public parlor, with the permission of the Principal and Preceptress. No gentleman is allowed to visit a lady in her private room.

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Board, with washing, fuel, and room furnished with good mattrass bed and bedding, table, chairs, and stools, wash-stand, wash-bowl, and spittoon, water-pitcher, tumblers, window curtains, clothes-screen, pail, lights, consisting of lamps already trimmed, &c., per week, \$2.

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The Academic Year is divided into two terms, of s weeks each, and each term into two quarters, of 11 week each. The next quarter commences on the 23d of Novembe continues 11 weeks and is succeeded by a vacation of tweeks. The second term commences on the 22d of February, continues 22 weeks, and is succeeded by a vacation of six weeks. CONVEYANCE FREE.

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JUST PUBLISHED, MARTHA RUSSELL'S NE BOOK, entitled,
LEAVES FROM THE TREE IGDRASYL.
"Like, too, that representation they (the old Norsemhave of the tree Igdrasyl. All life is figured by them a tree. Igdrasyl, the Ash tree of existence, has its roots down in the kingdoms of Hela or Death; its treat reach the control of the property of

Miss Russell, is well known to the literary world as one of the most popular contributors to the periodical literature of our country; and this beautiful volume, we believe, will place her name by the side of our most popular female JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Publishers, Boston.

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BARD & WILSON,

CLEVELAND WATER GURE ESTABLISH.

THE above Establishment is new commencing in

portion of cerea, note year, nauces the subscriber to believe that his enlarged experience and opportunities for treatment give facilities to the invalid rarely equalied.

Diseases peculiar to femiles are treated with success and rapidity of case believed to be surpassed by none.

[May 22.] T. T. SEELYE, M. D. Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,
A ND all diseases arising from a disordered liver of
A stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles,
Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach,
Nauses, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullnes
or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flatulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Swinming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing,
Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision,
Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pais in
the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of
the skin and eyes, Pains in the side, back, chet,
limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of heat, Burning in the
fiesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and Great Depresion of spirits, can be effectually cured by
DOCTOR HOOPLAND'S CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,

Their power over the above discount of the celled, if equalled, by any other properties in in the United States, as the cures aitest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalidation of the cell of t Possessing great virtues in the rectification of disease of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the mosearching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, an More Home Testrmony

DEAR SIR: For the past two years I have been reverly afficied with Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and Piles, suffering constantly the pains and incovering constantly the pains and incovering constantly the pains and incovering constantly pains and incovering the pains and ences attendant upon such complaints, without energy, being scarcely able to attend to any business. I used a great deal of medicine, without any apparent change until I used your "Hoofand's German Bitters." They have entirely cured me. I am now entirely free from pain and ache of any kind, and feel like a new man in every remech, and nobestication.

tirely free from pain and ache of any kind, and feel like a new man in every respect, and unhesitatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids.

Yours, respectfully,

Dr. R. Corv,

PHILADELPHIA, Junuary 13, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I have used your "Hoodand's German Bitters" in my family for the last four years, for Liver Complaints and Dyspepsis, and am pleased to acknowledge that we have recommended it to a great many afflicted with similar diseases, with the same good result. I have no hesitation in saying that it is an invaluable medicine, and hope you will be able to introduce it into every family in the Union.

Yours, truly,

Wu. Hughers,

introduce it into every family in the Union.
Yours, truly,
Dr. C. M. Jackson.
These Bitters are cratively vegetable, thereby possessing great advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. They posses great power in the removal of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most potent infacence in weakness of the nerves and digestive organ.
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Sold at wholesale by the Druggists in the principal cities, and at retail by Apotheoaries and dealer throughout the United States.
For sale in Washington, D. C., by Z. D. GILMAN, and in Georgetown by J. L. KIDWELL.
April 1—3taw HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE, AND FANCY

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The attention of Housekeepers and Merchants is

ing. J. & C. BERRIAN,
March 13—1y 601 Broadway, New York IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

HAVING received my Letters Patent for an improved method of Dressing Millstones, I am
now prepared to furnish Machines to Millers and
Mill Owners.
I will guaranty that any practical Miller can, at
the first trial, if he will try, dress a pair of Burrs in
half the time that he can do it with the common
hand nick now in was any that the work done he the machine shall be better than can be done by nise out of ten of the best handlers of the common pick. The machine makes a clean, clear, thread-like mark, and does not brittle up nor break the face of the stone. It can be controlled at the will of the operator, instantly to make the most delicate lick or one with the force of ten pounds, if required. Every practical Miller knows that a stone is only required to be dressed where the proof staff indicates. This can be done by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or how close and hard the face or place on the stone may be, the operator can face it down, or touch at lightly as he pleases. There are three very good resons for trying them:

First. With fair use, the machine will last twenty years. Second. It is complete within itself, and will not take five minutes, nor cost five cents to try it. Third. I give with the machine thirty tools, or pickblades, which will last any two pair of stones, to be dressed twice a week, for two years, and then any good smith can replace them for twenty-five cent apiece.

I have used this machine in my mill for assily fourteen mouths, to dress both the face and the fur-

I have used this machine in my mill for assift fourteen mozths, to dress both the face and the furrows of two pair of four feet French Burra, and there has been no hand-pick used on them in all that time. I know that I make a good yield, and I think the reputation of my mill will warrant me in saying that I turn out a first-rate article of Flour.

I have a medal awarded me for the invention of an ingenious and usoful machine for Dressing Millstones, by the Commissioners appointed at the exhibition of the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York city, beginder flattering certifications from all I have

by the Commissioners appointed at the exhibition of the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York city, besides flattering certificates from all I have sold the machine to.

Having recently obtained Letters patent, I am now prepared to furnish the machines, and to sell State, county and shop rights.

I. All orders must state the diameter of the mill-stones, and the size of the collar of the spindle. The price of the machine, with thirty tools, is \$125.

Address

J. G. SHANDS,

O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.

St. Louis, Missouri, April 25, 1854.

This is to certify that I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have had a fair opportunity of testing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Millstone Dresser. I know, by experience with the machine, that there is not only economy in time and tools, but the stone may be kept in perfect face, and a fine, ever, shapperinding dress put on in less time and labor than with hand-picks; besides, it takes very little practice to handle the machine, and any one who has experience enough in milling to know what is required to sharpen the face of a stone for grinding, can very soon learn to do a good job with the machine.

June 9—1y

PHR ENOLOGICAL CABINET. PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.

PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.

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He refers, by permission, to Professor J. Foster, of Union College. N. Y.; Rt. Rev. A. Potter, Bishop of Penn.

June 29—26t

Poughkespie, New York.

BARD A. WILSON. Now IN ITS FIFTH VOLUME, and having already reached a circulation of over 80.000-a newspaper of the largest class, containing filly six spacious columns, filled with the current news from all parts of the world, a large amount of Literary and Scientific Matter, Bank Note List and Price Cur-

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The tourth premium, a gold watch worth
The fifth and sixth, each a gold watch worth
The fifth and sixth, each a gold watch worth
The next ten, each a silver watch worth

The next ten, each a silver watch worth
The next twenty, each such books as they shall
select, at publishers' prices, worth
THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE,

lished on the 15th of each month, at the low prices of one dollar a year. A splendid premium is sent to each person getting up a club; and, in addition,

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ness of the paper or i

WASHIN HOLL

CHAP

We crossed a heard the water tink to be a wooden brid high enough to wall many a time hunt Man, a time we lour father's wagon bridge. We passed and ascended a grad which, shaded with trees, was the burinter. From this Wood and my own Hore I had paused a paused again on m could tell me a for was—the yellow lear was—the yellow leav out a sound—the th past, not even a g weeds; only one br rather than song, m solemn, was to be se

the dead, I softly un ened the decayed ga-from brushing again in, daring not to lift could have found i path toward it seem mother was not alone over which the grass was no stone to tell ed to be none. My fr was dead.

I was come too lat reproached me, who soul, I called him, despair to "provoke There was nothin and in that thought tall that was left emp But it is idle to a ings as are deepest. sinful woman, and d I leaned my forehe wept, and would not "Mary, is it you;

said a voice to me as eyes blind with tears if the life-blood thick I pushed aside my well I knew that vo was anger. "Disturb ilege?" I would have ry Richards, for it anew, and I spoke no I could not have ghost had risen up to his thin, clammy he hollow, shining eyes The hand of death with a gentle hold, there medicine in the He held in his han

roots, which he was I could not bear to s He shook his head, from himself. He s last illness, and relat his death and buria learned at last our pale cheek flushed and trembled, as I s his eyes turned fro calmly on him.
We talked of old who was dead, and ous, and who other nothing, nor did he nor home. When we sions of mutual grat each other during must have been in h found no expression And such was the being avenged. Fi

My constant pray and prosper, and ha of the Holly-Wood I saw that he was insatisfied was wi endured no pain, ar had baffled the skill physicians of that c Love can see wh not deceived. The condition, for it has worse for years.
done. I knocked swered. I percaved, was inhabited and, o some signs chife, I p man washis beneath tance from the door against big log, and stear ag. The woma ignoant of my approasion though I saw no evered her to be no o I extended my hand elbow in hot water, as wondered whence I co Whether she had re know. I had not for her who I was, she smile, as if it came window, it was so above not shake hands, nor c om her work. She

a term which she to use; and, though she how any way in the w date me.

I said my wants wer for I wished to pass the roof where I was annoyance, I directer of our baggage, and dinner of grass. Maron seeing this. She want to make a noon want to make a noon to be the said; want to make a noon was a term which she want to make a noon was a term which she want to make a noon was a noon want to make a poor had only her thirds; the and nobody could get had been expecting me the estate," but that he thing; she had just her lowed her, and no more

me to hear her speak would have done of the When I asked if he she didn't know, she complaining; but, fo thought he was much about and complain said; whereas, if he he might have been limaged the said; whereas if he he might have been limaged the said; whereas of surly, coarse voice; and direction from whence auppose I must call a sence of expression, as hin, huge and clongate "You don't bretend

I could not see why a home, if she had ma previous time as well